



THE GUARDIAN

Printed in London and Manchester

Wednesday May 22 1985

25p



Higher education subject to value-for-money test

Closure threat faces some universities

By John Fairhall, Education Editor

Some universities are likely to close and others to be merged under the Government's value-for-money approach to education as outlined in a new green paper.

A two-tier system could emerge, with research universities with research funding and those without. Student numbers are expected to fall by as much as 73,000 in the 1990s.

A fundamental shift in the theoretical basis of entry to higher education — the Robbins principle, laid down in 1963 in Lord Robbins' blueprint for higher education — is contained in the Green Paper. Instead of a place at university or college for all those able to benefit from it, the Government has added that the benefit has to be sufficient to justify the cost.

The Green Paper immediately ran into criticism in and out of the Commons. The Labour Education spokesman, Mr. Giles Radice, said it was "a recipe for national decline". The chairman of the Vice-Chancellors' Committee, Mr. Maurice Shock, said it was "a deeply disappointing document". The Association of University Teachers joined in the criticism, as in the Commons did some Conservative MPs from university town constituencies.

Although entitled Development of Higher Education into the 1990s, the green paper gives no indication of long-term funding the Government will provide. On student

numbers, there is a forecast of a substantial fall in the 1990s but no adoption of any particular figures.

Only during questions in the Commons did the Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, indicate that the Government was accepting the "flow" estimate of future student demand. This envisages a 73,000 drop in student numbers from 565,000 in 1983-4 to 492,000 in 1998-7.

Britain's industrial competitors, the green paper says, are producing more qualified scientists, engineers, technologists and technicians. If this trend continues, the result is likely to be "a further fall in our relative standard of living and our ability to sustain our cultural heritage."

higher education institutions and an encouragement of the entrepreneurial spirit and positive attitudes to work, are called for. But the government says it wants to see more private money going into higher education and reliance on public funds reduced.

Research funds are spread too thinly and research needs to be concentrated in strong centres the Government claims. This rationalisation may mean that some departments or even whole universities will lose their research funding according to the green paper.

The AUT said yesterday that it rejected the green paper's attempt to put the blame for Britain's poor economic performance on the universities. "If Britain is to remain competitive as a trading nation in an increasingly technological world, we need more funding for our universities." Instead of planning for an increase in student numbers, the Government was planning for a fall after 1990. Instead of increasing investment, the University Grants Committee had announced a 2 per cent cut for each of the next five years.

The Government's policies undermined the chance of raising research standards and ensuring an adequate supply of scientists and engineers, said the vice-chancellors' chairman, Mr. Shock. Britain would reach the year 2000 producing fewer graduates than at present.

"That is not the way to improve our competitiveness and quality of life."

The Green Paper concentrates heavily on the science and technology side of higher education. Arts places in higher education as a whole are "expected to shrink".

In the Commons, several



More flexibility in our...
In order to meet the needs of the economy, we have to be prepared to shrink...
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Five years for hooligan 'General'

By Anne McHardy

FOOTBALL violence means loss of liberty. Judge Christopher Hilliard said at the Old Bailey yesterday as he jailed a Cambridge fan Les Murray, nicknamed the General, for five years, imprisonment. Twenty-four of Murray's 80-strong "army" were also sentenced for between five months and four years.

The sentences followed a near riot in Cambridge last February before a second division match against Chelsea which left the city's streets looking like a battlefield, according to prosecuting counsel, Mr. David Stoke.

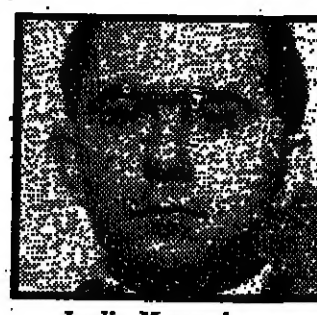
One Chelsea fan, a law-abiding man with 11 peaceful mug-shots, was behind him, 20-year-old Mr. David Ayling, lost a litre of blood after being cut in the throat with a milk bottle. Steven Robson, aged

24, was jailed for four years after admitting wounding with intent. Robson and Murray, aged 25, a window-cleaner, both had previous convictions for violence.

Of the other 23 defendants sentenced, 20 admitted affray — the same charge that Murray also admitted — and three were found guilty after denying the charge.

The 23, who included several with no previous convictions, one a young businessman and another a committed Christian, were given either prison sentences or youth custody ranging from five to 15 months.

Judge Hilliard said before sentencing the 25: "Each of you must lose your liberty... The damage to your lives is the price that must be paid to teach football fans up and down this country that football violence means loss of liberty — however young,



Leslie Murray — 'organised violence'

however good, however sad, however hard the effects on individual defendants may be."

The court had been told that Murray and his army — called the Cambridge Casuals because of their Pringle sweaters and Nike training shoes — spent two months planning the attack.

Chelsea fans were lured to an obscure pub, the City Arms, by apparently friendly bystanders and then set upon by a gang of 30.

The judge said: "This was organised, planned violence which endangered life."

Mr. Stoke told the court that the attack was planned as revenge for trouble from rowdy Chelsea fans the previous season. All the victims were peaceful supporters.

The night before the game Cambridge fans toured the city looking for Chelsea fans staying overnight and attacked a rock group because they were Londoners.

Before the game there were 80 of Murray's army on the streets. Up to 150 Cambridge fans took part in running street fights.

Cars were vandalised, passers-by ran for cover, and one Chelsea fan ran through a rose bush to escape, Mr

Stoke said. The hooligans were rounded up by police with dogs. One policeman was kicked in the back and suffered permanent injury. Forty people needed hospital treatment.

Judge Hilliard, sentencing Murray, slightly built and balding, said he was a deliberate organiser of football violence. He was banned for life from the Cambridge ground in 1983. "By your actions you have ruined the lives of several of your co-defendants," he said.

Murray's previous convictions included possessing an offensive weapon and assaulting a police officer.

Two police officers were commended. Paul Hubbard, aged 36, gave first aid to Mr. Ayling and Pc Mark Cross, aged 30, was kicked as he protected another unconscious Chelsea fan.

Nuclear blast blamed on SA

From Alex Brummer in Washington

FIRM evidence that South Africa detonated a nuclear device in 1979 emerges from official documents released here yesterday under the Freedom of Information Act.

The disclosures are certain to lead to pressure for the imposition of tighter controls on the export of nuclear-related equipment, when the House of Representatives votes on sanctions legislation against Pretoria this week.

According to the 500 pages of documents obtained from the US Naval Research Laboratory, it reached a firm conclusion that a nuclear device was exploded on a test site in 1979. The explosion was detected by a US intelligence satellite, the Vela, but a subsequent report by the British Royal Navy in the Caribbean Sea branch was last night being accused of a "whitewash" — characteristic of a nuclear explosion — to the collision of a small meteoroid with the satellite.

While the report leans to the view that the test was carried out by South Africa, it also raises the possibility that the test was a joint effort between the two nations.

It notes that during its 15 years of existence, on each of the previous 11 occasions when a Vela satellite has picked up a flash of the kind seen in 1979 it has subsequently been confirmed as a nuclear device.

Last night, the State Department said it was "not ready to say whether the test was carried out by South Africa or whether it was a joint effort between the two nations."

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Prison officers barrack Brittan

By Aileen Ballantyne

The Home Secretary, Mr. Leon Brittan, was given a hostile reception at the Prison Officers' Association's annual conference yesterday when he stressed the need to cut back on officers' overtime so as to justify increased spending on prison buildings.

Referring to the Government's £350 million building programme for 16 new jails, Mr. Brittan said that the prison service was receiving exceptional treatment considering the present economic climate.

To jeers from delegates, he said: "If we are to justify this growth I need to be able to assure my Cabinet colleagues and the public that the prison service is making the best use of the resources it has been given." As jeering continued, he said: "I look to you to support it. I realise that it means some changes in hallowed work practices."

Figures just released by the Home Office show that in extreme cases, officers at some jails have been working 30 hour weeks and earning £505 a week gross, double the wage they would normally earn on a 40 hour week.

To laughter, Mr. Brittan said that prison officers should not be required to work inordinately long hours. Overtime had averaged 16½ hours a week, which, because overtime was voluntary, meant that some officers were working 30 or 40 hours overtime every week.

"That cannot be right — for them, for their families, for their effectiveness in the job," he said.

Last week in Blackpool, at the annual conference of the Police Federation, Mr. Brittan

NEWS IN BRIEF

Exports U-turn

MRS Thatcher has signalled a U-turn on government loans to win export orders. Back page.

Policing rift

A RIFT opened up yesterday between the RUC and Garda police chiefs over the border killing of four Ulster police officers by the IRA. Back page.

Lost votes

NEW DESS rules could deprive up to 85,000 homeless young people of the right to vote, a Home Office minister has admitted. Page 2.

Pit closure row

THE NCB was accused of demagogic tactics yesterday after it announced the closure of a North-east pit with the loss of 1,433 jobs. Page 2.

Holloway protest

A TEACHER at Holloway yesterday resigned in protest at conditions in the jail's psychiatric wing. Page 3.

Adams cash plea

STANLEY ADAMS, whose wife's suicide followed his arrest for leaking a multi-million drug firm's documents to the European Commission, yesterday claimed £500,000 damages at the European Court of Justice. Page 2.

Sainsbury's boost

SAINSBURY'S yesterday announced a 20 per cent rise in profits last year from £139.7 million to £168.5 million. Page 23.

Abortion attack

THE General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has voted in favour of banning abortion, except where the mother's life is at risk. Back page.

Cancer risk

FOUR hundred volunteers face an increased risk of stomach cancer after a Navy medical experiment. Page 4.

The weather

THUNDERY showers and bright intervals. Details, back page.

Joseph offers future cash aid to teachers

By our Education Editor

The Education Secretary, Sir Keith Joseph, said last night that he was ready to provide extra government money for teachers in 1986-7 if agreement can be reached in principle by October this year on teachers' duties.

Sir Keith reiterated that the Government would make no more money available for this year's pay settlement. But for the first time he set out the provisional terms on which the Government would provide extra money for teachers in next year's rate support grant settlement.

In a letter to the local authority associations he set out 14 points which the Government would like to see included within teachers' duties.

The requirements include covering for absent colleagues, and attending staff meetings and out of school hours, meetings with parents, but leave a question mark against the

controversial "midday break" supervision.

Sir Keith also wants an agreement between the local authorities and the teacher unions which would require employers to promote good teachers to higher salary scales.

His initiative, which came two days before the crucial pay negotiating Birmingham Committee meeting tomorrow, was dismissed by the general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, Mr. David Hart as "no new money for this year, and for the rest, pie in the sky."

"I am appalled at the continuing negative attitude of the Government on the salary issue for '85. The letter does not advance the position one iota," he added.

Mr. Fred Smithies, the general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters' Union of Women Teachers described Sir Keith's initiative as a "fairly blatant propaganda play" 48 hours before the pay talks. "It does nothing to help solve the 1985 dispute," he said.

Mr. Smithies pointed out that as there was no current contractual obligation on teachers to carry out midday supervision, "so they are not being offered anything new."

A spokesman for the National Union of Teachers said that the Education Secretary's offer did not go far enough, and added: "The Government now has to go one step further and make more funds available for the 1985 settlement."

Today

What makes a captain? One of the great cricket leaders, Mike Brearley, who led England to seventeen victories, explains all in his definitive book *The Art of Captaincy*. Today, in the first of five exclusive extracts, on page 29, he tells the inside story of England's greatest win.

Jenkin tipped to veto City's 'glass stump'

By Martin Wainwright

Champagne corks were being loosened but not actually popped last night by opponents of the "glass stump" skyscraper proposed for Mansion House Square, in the centre of the City of London, by the developer Mr. Peter Palumbo.

Mr. Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary, will announce his decision on the plan to the Commons this afternoon, and is expected to throw the application out. The Department of the Environment would not comment on a report in the London Standard that the tower had been rejected, but said that Mr. Jenkin would give detailed and extensive reasons for his view.

The fate of the 260-foot block, described as a "glass stump" by the Prince of Wales, has been trailed as decisive for planning policy throughout the century. But successive rejections of the



Peter Palumbo — stagnation or progress

Green Giant and the Coin Street schemes on the Thames bank, the National Gallery "carbuncle" and the proposed redevelopment of Lloyd's insurance building, all in London, have not deterred would-be skyscraper builders.

The Palumbo controversy has been kept alive by the involvement of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Thatcher, who in-

spected models and plans of the £175 million scheme at the Environment Department two weeks ago.

The Prime Minister has met Mr. Palumbo socially on one occasion and representations were made to her directly by both sides in the dispute. Mrs. Thatcher has also inspected a rival scheme by the London architect, Mr. Terry Farrell, which would conserve nine listed buildings doomed under the Palumbo plan. The contrast between the fatty state of these and the gleaming glass tower, designed by the German

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CAN YOU GIVE THIRST AID?



The African Drought knows no borders. It has burned its way through the lives and land of millions of poor families in 21 countries from Ethiopia to Senegal. Fresh water is essential for their survival.

So far, Oxfam has been involved in supplying fresh water to over 30 feeding centres in Ethiopia and more than 300,000 refugees in Sudan. This is 'thirst aid'. In the long term the people living south of the Sahara need irrigation and conservation, spring protection and new wells.

This is why we have set up a new water fund — LIFECHANNEL, to channel funds directly into clean water projects which will help drought victims back on their feet and back to the land.

Only then will they regain control of their lives. Right now they need 'Thirst Aid' fast and every drop counts. If you can give, then send a donation to LIFECHANNEL today, or give regularly and we'll send you 'Feedback' — continuing information on the results achieved with your help.

I enclose a donation to LIFECHANNEL for clean water projects in Africa. Here is my gift:

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Please send me the free LIFECHANNEL Project Pack with details of how I can make a regular donation.

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MPs split on restricted special branch review

THE BOUNDS of national security restricted from the start MPs' inquiries into the activities of the police special branch, the Commons committee on home affairs says in the introduction to its report.

Within such strict limits—as the Conservative majority on the committee described their terms of reference, and which their Labour colleagues complained had defeated the object of the exercise—the inquiry set out to examine the grounds for suspicion that the special branch persecuted harmless citizens for political reasons, acted in nefarious ways to assist the security services, and was a threat to civil liberties.

Labour unmoved in hung council

Peter Hetherington on the relaxed approach of a council leader without a majority

THE nominal Labour leader of Cheshire—variously described as “hung,” “balanced” or “hopelessly unstable”—yesterday emerged from his county council's four-hour annual meeting in deeply philosophical mood.

“We'll advance reasonable policies, we'll try to persuade others to come with us, and then we'll allow elections to judge,” said Mr John Collins, as agitated council leaders elsewhere attempted to come to terms with minority control, or political chaos, in county hall.

“If we fail, we fail honourably, but what's the point of climbing up the wall like some of my colleagues elsewhere? My approach is a bit more laid back.”

A few days before, at a meeting of perplexed Labour group leaders in London, he heard glowing praise of the pragmatism in Cheshire from Mr Neil Kinnock.

The party leader's message—reinforced by the shadow environment secretary, Mr John Gummer—was: “You can learn a lot from Cheshire.”

After this month's local elections more than half the 47shire counties have no party in overall control. In county hall, however, reared on majority administrations, there is often great pessimism about the course of events over the next four years.

Suggestions on “doing local deals” from some in the Labour hierarchy have already alarmed the hard left. Mr Collins, a retired industrial chemist, says that his view, supported by some in the shadow cabinet, is that many electors voted for change—but not always for Labour.

“But it's not for us to resist change, we are about protecting the services of people in the county as best we can.”

If that means compromise, defeat on occasions, behind the scenes deals, so be it. Cheshire, to some extent, is different in that political control has hung in the balance for the past four years.

Between 1981 and 1985, it had four different political administrations: Labour, Liberal, Labour with Liberal support.

The county, on the basis of current national opinion polls, is fairly representative of the political climate in Britain. (Labour 32 seats) took 37.2 per cent of the vote in this month's elections. Tories (27 seats) took 36.3 per cent and the Liberal-SDP Alliance (13 seats) 24.6 per cent with Independents taking the rest.

At yesterday's annual meeting Labour took the council chairmanship, plus all the committee chairmanships, after the Alliance offered no opposition.

Few doubt that Cheshire will soon have problems. A £14 million budget is £18 million over target, and rate-capping looms.

Labour has lost its dominant leader, Mr Basil Jenkins, a merchant banker; there are fears that the Alliance group, which doubled in size, will lack cohesion or discipline, and it is Tories, currently led by a Thatcherite, are also divided.

Officials are resigned to political stalemate and another period where even medium-term planning will be impossible. Labour says that the Alliance (nine Liberals, two SDPs) will again put local political expediency first.

It claims that the Liberals have opposed a new bridge across the Manchester Ship Canal at Warrington to save a marginal seat, while blocking plans for a Gypsy site at Congleton on grounds of crude political expediency.

Mr Andrew Sturcill, the Alliance leader, denies these claims and insists that Liberals are merely set after listening to the electorate.

But Labour, on the surface, appears tolerant of such parochial manoeuvres. It was out-voted once yesterday on plans for a new local road system, after Liberal-backed Conservatives. But Labour and the Alliance combined to oppose privatisation of school meals.

Paul Keel looks at a Commons home affairs committee investigation which resulted in two varying reports

In their majority report yesterday the Conservative members concluded that many of the suspicions derived from a serious misunderstanding about the nature and purpose of the work carried out by the 43 divisions of the special branch in England and Wales.

As defined by Home Office guidelines, the report noted that the special branch operated in two areas: the fight against subversion and terrorism and the job of helping to preserve public order. Both functions involved the gathering of information likely to assist these objectives.

On public order, the committee said that the special branch did not concern itself with opinions of individuals or with the merits of any particular industrial or political dispute. It accepted evidence from the Home Secretary and the Association of Chief Police Officers that the sole object of such inquiries was to gather intelligence about the necessary levels of policing and whether there were any persons who would seek to exploit disputes for subversive purposes.

“We are satisfied that such public concern as may exist about special branch investigations in relation to public order is unfounded, and we hope that the clear

statement of the functions of special branches in this matter contained in the (Home Office) guidelines will dispel it,” the report said.

As for subversion, the definition provided by Lord Harris of Greenwich in 1975—then a Labour government minister at the Home Office—remained adequate to outline those who would be the proper subjects of investigation.

Such persons were those “threatening the safety or well-being of the state,” and “intending to undermine or overthrow parliamentary democracy by political, industrial or violent means.” The report concluded that it

agreed with the Home Secretary, Mr Leon Brittan, that the definition stood the test of time.

The guidelines were sufficiently narrow not to encourage unnecessary inquiries and broad enough to enable the security of the realm to be adequately protected.

On the keeping of special branch records, the report expressed confidence that individual police forces would—if only for reasons of convenience and efficiency—delete old and irrelevant material about individuals.

Referring to evidence from the Home Secretary, it stated: “We accept his view

that there is no point in a special branch dealing with a lot of inaccurate and wasteful material.”

With the caveat that evidence had been restricted and that the committee reserved its right to return to matters relating to the special branch, the report said: “We are satisfied, on the basis of the evidence which we have received, that the special branches of the police forces in England and Wales do not justify public anxiety.”

In a minority report, the Labour members called for a change in the present definition of “subversion,” saying it gave too wide a discretion

to the special branch. They also called for a “thorough inquiry” into the practices and records of the special branch to be conducted by an independent commission of inquiry.

Complaining about the overall lack of parliamentary scrutiny of the security services in Britain, the minority report said: “We do strongly recommend that the work of the special branches should be debated from time to time in the House, and although some doubt was at the time expressed on grounds of security about the present inquiry, no one has now argued that the country has been endangered as a result of our investigations.”

“We accept his view

that there is no point in a special branch dealing with a lot of inaccurate and wasteful material.”

Protect company law watchdogs Euro-court told

From Malcolm Dean in Luxembourg

The European Court of Justice was urged yesterday to ensure that company executives who blow the whistle on the illegal activities of their firms are given more protection.

The case brought by Europe's best-known whistleblower, Mr Stanley Adams, will settle two crucial issues. First, the extent of the Commission's obligations to people who report breaches of the European Community's fair trading laws or other regulations; and second, the degree to which the five-year limitation on liability protects the commission from damage suits.

Mr Adams is claiming £500,000 damages from the EEC, including £225,000 for mental anguish caused by his imprisonment in Switzerland and the suicide of his wife. He was born and brought up in Malta, went to Oxford University, and now lives in Thames Ditton, Surrey.

Just over 12 years ago Mr Adams, then a £32,000-a-year manager at Hoffman La Roche headquarters in Basle, wrote to the European Commission for Competition about the Swiss drugs company's breaches of Common Market fair trading laws.

The company was fined £225,000 in 1976 by the EEC Commission. But in the meantime it had used information from the commission to persuade Swiss public prosecutors to bring criminal charges against Mr Adams.

When Mr Adams, who left the company in late 1973, returned to Switzerland with his wife and three children in 1974 to visit his sister-in-law he was arrested, charged with economic espionage, and was not allowed to communicate with his family. Ten days later his wife committed suicide after being told by police that her husband could be imprisoned for 20 years.

He was released on bail after three months and the following year received a suspended one-year sentence for breaches of the Swiss penal code.

Mr David Vaughan, QC, counsel for Mr Adams, said yesterday: “Matters such as confidence in the working of the commission, confidence in the future of the Community and respect for the individual are at stake.”

Mr Adams had sent commission officials photo-copies of 320 pages of documents and asked them to leave him out of the investigation, although he would be ready to testify in court.

However, commission officials had shown Roche about 42 pages of documents and allowed the company to photocopy them. The commission had tried to protect its informant by removing marks from the document but this had failed.

A Roche lawyer was told later by a commission official that Mr Adams was the informant.

The commission had also failed to warn Mr Adams that he would face prosecution if he returned to Switzerland. He did not tell him that he could take the Swiss Government to the European Commission of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

His subsequent application was rejected because it was too late.

Jeremy Lever, QC, counsel for the commission, said that the commission had breached no confidence until Mr Adams had left Roche and there was an understanding that there was no need to maintain a secret. Roche had denied the existence of the documents when visited by the commission, and the commission had to produce the papers or let Roche go.

The Advocate-General in the case will give a preliminary opinion on the legal arguments in July and the full court will give its verdict later in the year.

Mr Stanley Adams: suspended sentence

Greenpeace leaks minute on ‘plutonium food’ idea

By David Hearst

Greenpeace, the environmental pressure group, last night released a minute of a DESS meeting to back its claim that scientists seriously discussed the possibility of feeding shellfish contaminated with plutonium to children living near the Sellafield nuclear reprocessing plant in Cumbria.

A copy of the minute will be sent today to the Commons select committee on the environment, which is conducting an inquiry into radioactive waste disposal.

The minute of the meeting held in the DESS's offices in London on October 22 last year reports Professor Body, the regional medical, physics, and radiation protection adviser, as saying “that children should be studied since this simplified calculations because there was no previous body burden being excreted.”

The minute also reports two scientists, Professor Berry and Dr Hirst, as rejecting experimental feeding of children.

Mr Peter Wilkinson, Greenpeace's director, said the suggestion was that uptake of plutonium in a child's body could only be measured by using a control group which had never eaten contaminated shellfish.

Last night a DESS spokesman said that if the suggestion had been seriously discussed there had never been a recommendation to start experiments.

Earlier the DESS said that the suggestion had been “jocular.”

Dr John Terrell, West Cumbria's district medical officer, said there had never been any suggestion that children should be deliberately fed such food.

Richard Norton-Taylor adds: The National Radiological Protection Board has agreed for the first time to accept full liability for any harmful effects of radiation experiments on its staff.

proach proved itself repeatedly, particularly when the NCB was dealing with the Government and the unions.

His name would probably never have become more widely known had it not been for an open quarrel with Mr Ian MacGregor, the NCB chairman, during the coal strike.

Mr Kirk repeatedly found himself at odds with senior management over the manner in which it conducted the NCB's campaign. Eventually, the rift became public.

Mr Kirk, aged 64, took early retirement and was writing a book about the strike and the

NCB's handling of it. He had written a good part of it at his holiday home on the Isle of Skye and was due to return to his Surrey home to complete it this week.

Mr Kirk received an OBE in 1982, and served with distinction in the Royal Navy with which he trained as a diver. He served on HMS Coventry before it was sunk in the East Mediterranean.

He began his career with the NCB at Bolsover pit before transferring to journalism and then to public relations. He leaves a wife and two sons.

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ROMANS RETURN: The Welsh Secretary, Mr Nicholas Edwards, inspects guards in reconstructed armour during the official opening of the excavated and restored Roman Fort at Caerleon. Picture by Denis Stephens

Vote threat to young homeless

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor

The rift between the National Coal Board and the unions over a pit closure widened yesterday when the board announced the closure of Bates colliery in Northumberland with a loss of 1,433 jobs.

Union leaders walked out of a meeting with the NCB area secretary, Mr David Archibald, called to discuss the board's plans for the area after the end of the miners' dispute. Their anger was aroused when Mr Archibald said that Bates was being put into a review procedure, but the board was still ready to accept redundancy terms.

The board later explained that 451 miners had already applied for transfer from the pit, another 308 were serving redundancy notices, while another 238 had inquired about redundancy terms.

Mr Archibald rejected an appeal by the unions to maintain the status quo while a review of Bates was carried out.

Mr Cliff Dixon, Northumberland general secretary of the miners' union, NACOB, said last night that the board was trying to “demoralise” employees by tactics which would “undermine” and “destroy” known reserves at Bates.

Mr Dixon claimed that the two pits involved were at Ashington and Whittle. Leaders of NACOB are meeting Mr Peter Walker, Energy

NCB stance on North-east pit closure angers unions

By Keith Harper, Labour Editor

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Secretary, tomorrow to protest about the NCB attempt to “close pits by stealth.” They will tell him that the overtime ban has been forced on them because the board is not standing by its agreement on a new review procedure, and will use Bates as an example.

Michael Perkins writes: A new coalfield, the size of that at Selby, is being explored by the coal board to the west of York. It contains hundreds of millions of tonnes of good quality coal in seams between two and four metres thick.

Known as the North One Prospect, the field covers about 70 square miles. At the Wetherby and coal lies, at 300 metres, at the York and it is 1,200 metres deep. So far, 31 test bore holes have been sunk and exploration is about half completed.

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Militant one vote short of Scottish target

By Martin Linton

The Militant Tendency suffered a bitter disappointment in its tireless efforts to put a Militant candidate in a safe Labour seat when Glasgow Provan, one of its prime targets, eluded its grasp by a single vote.

The tendency's candidate, Mr Jim Cameron, a social worker, was beaten on the second ballot at a packed selection conference in the Labour Party rooms on Monday night with 72 votes against 73 for his opponent, Mr Jimmy Wray, a regional councillor and a former jerry driver.

In the last round of reselection in 1982, the tendency ran a candidate against Labour MP for Provan, Mr Hugh Brown, and lost by 31 votes to 24. However, its main aim was to lay the groundwork for another challenge when he retired from the seat.

But Militant's campaign of fending many of the traditional working-class party members who staged a counter-coup earlier this year to defeat the Militant chairman, secretary, and three other office-holders at the annual meeting.

This defeat galvanised Militant to bring out its full support but it also encouraged the attendance at Monday's selection meeting—151—was far higher than the 100.

Militant will now concentrate on its other target seat, Glasgow Pollok, where the sitting

Labour MP, Mr James White has announced his retirement and where its candidate Mr David Chisholm, an unemployed social worker, is already the front-runner. His main opponents will be Mr Bob Gillespie, an officer in the printworkers' union, Sogit, and a left-winger, and Mr Jimmy Dunachie, a regional councillor who is in the centre of the party.

Militant has failed to make headway elsewhere in Scotland where sitting Labour MPs have been returned unopposed, including Mr Alex Eadie in Midlothian, Mr Gavin Strang in Edinburgh East and Mr Tom Clarke in Monklands West during the last week.

Mr Jeremy Bray, the sitting MP in Motherwell South, will be challenged by a Militant supporter, Mr Larry Flanagan.

In London Mrs Mildred Gordon, aged 62, became one of the first candidates supported by the hard-left Target Labour Government group to be picked for a seat when she emerged as the new Labour candidate for Bow and Poplar at the weekend in succession to the veteran MP Mr Ian Mikardo.

On her way to the nomination Mrs Gordon defeated two Greater London councillors, Ms Deirdre Wood and Mr John McDermott, the former deputy leader, who were both among the hard-left group who refused to vote for a maximum rate and provoked a bitter split with the GLC leader, Mr Ken Livingstone.

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Hospital take over talks held

By David Hencke

AMERICAN Medical International, the private health company, was involved in talks to take over the management of the Queen Alexandra district general hospital in Portsmouth.

The scheme was eventually shelved because the Government was attempting at the same time to reorganise the management structure of the NHS. Portsmouth health authority told the department that it would not cope simultaneously with both exercises.

North suffering growing crisis over jobs

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

The north of England is the only area in Britain to have a smaller working population last year than it had a decade ago, according to a Regional Trends, the Government's annual report on the state of the regions.

The decline—in a decade, when the rest of Britain averaged a 5 per cent rise in the working population, with a 16 per cent growth in East Anglia—is mirrored in a series of other statistics.

The North is top of the league for rising unemployment, with the number out of work increasing by 17 per cent between 1974 and 1984. It is now second to Northern Ireland in the unemployment figures.

The region also reported the highest redundancy rate of 28 per 1,000 last year, at a time when the trend in other regions was improving.

Social security payments, including pensions, now form 35 per cent of personal incomes, compared with 30 per cent in 1974. Personal disposable income fell from 64.8 per cent of the national average in 1981 to 61.4 per cent in 1983.

But the number of self-employed rose by 31 per cent between 1979 and 1984, compared with a fall of 5 per cent between 1974 and 1979. Every region except Scotland recorded a rise in the self-employed.

Outside the depressed North, there were considerable falls in the rate of redundancy, with the numbers more than halved in East Anglia, the South-east, the West Midlands and Wales.

Foreign manufacturing investment, recorded by the Government for the first time, now accounts for 26 per cent of jobs in the South-east and more than 30 per cent of capital expenditure. It is responsible for more than 40 per cent of investment in Northern Ireland and nearly 40 per cent in Scotland.

Unemployment remains high even in the prosperous South-east, where the figure was 9.3 per cent in 1983. European comparisons show that in West Germany, only Bremen exceeded this figure with 10.8 per cent.

The report confirms that the number of old people is increasing, with growing numbers aged 75 or more in the coastal resorts. But the biggest increase in the age group 24 years and over was in Hertfordshire, with the Isle of Wight one point behind. The biggest rises in births were in Bedfordshire and Cleveland, though the largest population increase was in East Anglia.

Old people tended to keep their old cars — the largest percentage of 15-year-old cars are in the West Country, with the smallest proportion in the declining North.

The South-east had the highest proportion of people earning more than £10,000 a year, but East Anglia and the South-west also had high proportions of people living on business profits and dividends. Wages in East Anglia and the South-west were among the lowest.

The South-east also had a high proportion of consumer durables except for washing machines, which were more popular in the depressed North than the prosperous South.

Regional Trends, 1985, Stationery Office, £17.50.

Notts levy challenged

The miners' leadership in the moderate Nottingham area was challenged in the High Court yesterday over its decision to impose a levy of up to £20 on former strikers as the price of regaining full union rights after the pit strike.

Three former striking miners asked Mr Justice Nield to overturn the area union and declare unlawful its demand for a "readmission fee" of 50p for each week of the strike, up to a maximum of £20.

Their counsel, Mr John Hendy, said that strikers did not pay subscriptions during the dispute. The area union voted last November not to make strikers pay to rejoin the union. Yet the levy was imposed.

It was established custom and practice within the National Union of Mineworkers not to require strikers to pay subscriptions.

Mr David Pannick, for the area union, said it did not accept that there was an established custom and practice enabling strikers to miss contributions.

The hearing continues today.

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Prue Stevenson: "The cells are indescribable. You'd hesitate to keep animals in there." Picture by Roger Tooth

Teacher quits to fight gaol regime

A TEACHER employed in the occupational therapy unit of Holloway Prison, north London, resigned yesterday in protest at conditions in the psychiatric wing.

Ms Prue Stevenson, who had worked at Holloway for three years, spent the past nine months in the skills training unit, running arts and crafts classes for the inmates of C1, the wing for women considered to be disturbed. Most of them are on remand, awaiting trial or sentence.

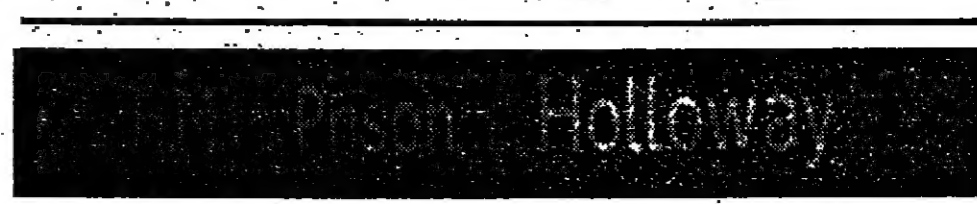
She has resigned because she feels that she can help the women more by speaking out about lack of care and facilities on the wing than by continuing her therapeutic classes.

Concern has been growing over C1, known in the prison as the Muppet House, after reports of self-mutilation and suicide among inmates.

The Home Office has appointed a committee of four prison officers, one member of Holloway's board of visitors and a Department of Health representative to look into the future of the prison. Ms Stevenson is concerned that there is no opportunity for staff to give oral evidence.

She says that women are sent to C1 because they are thought to need treatment. Instead, they find a regime aimed primarily at containment.

"C1 and the punishment block are very similar," she says. "They look the same and it's very much the same



Sarah Boseley on claims that a wing for disturbed women has too many features in common with the punishment block

regime. The women are locked up all the time and have their meals shoved through the hatch. The cells are indescribable. You'd hesitate to keep animals in there. I found it extraordinary that there has been all this publicity, and yet very little has been changed."

New arrivals generally have furniture in their cells but if they misbehave items are removed. Ms Stevenson tells of women who are put on "strips" — their clothes are taken away and they are given a linen strip dress to wear.

Gradually deprived of furniture and clothes, either as punishment or in an attempt to control them — women can be left with just a blanket, crouched naked in a corner, refusing to wear the strip dress in protest, says Ms Stevenson. These women rarely get out of their cells because they are causing problems for the staff.

There are four dormitories of five beds, but most women spend most of their time in isolation in single

cells. "Association time with other inmates doesn't happen nearly as often as it ought to. Last weekend three women were allowed out for something like one hour 40 minutes and locked up the rest of the time, said Ms Stevenson. That included exercise. Generally they go into a tiny sitting area and chat to each other."

The skills training unit is supposed to provide occupation and mild therapy for C1 inmates during weekdays. All too often, says Ms Stevenson, teachers wait in vain for the women to be brought from their cells. Only a few are supposed to be too disturbed to participate, and four of these have a special session on Monday and Friday mornings on the wing.

"We have spent day after day with the rest not coming up at all. Often, only 50 per cent come up. Out of a potential 35 or so on the wing, only 15 come over."

The reason given is staff shortages. It's extremely unsatisfactory and very demoralising. We have been asked to go down and work with

them on the wing. It would be on a one to one basis through the hatch and that's totally unacceptable."

Ms Stevenson is convinced that the self-mutilations — one woman gouged out an eye, another tried and failed, another raked a broken light bulb across her chest — are cries of despair.

Four women protested recently about the amount of isolation by barricading themselves in the lavatories of the gym, which has been open since last December — although again staff shortages mean that the inmates rarely use it. Their punishment was more confinement to their cells, plus loss of tobacco.

Ms Stevenson is impressed by Holloway's new governor, Mr Colin Allen, but has reservations about some members of his staff. "There are many decent people working there but I think a lot feel it doesn't concern them and they can get on with the job and absolve themselves of responsibility. Others have been there so long that they are entirely desensitised."

She tells of going to visit one young woman in the wing and asking an officer for permission to speak to her. Ms Stevenson says the officer replied: "You can if you like, but you won't get much out of her — we've just cut her down," and laughed.

The prisoner had tried to hang herself. She was found in time and left on her own in an empty cell on a mattress and a blanket.

Ms Stevenson says that the answer to C1's deficiencies is not easy. The problem was beyond the powers of the governor — it needed a new regime, new, more and better staff, better facilities and more discrimination over who was admitted.

Mr William Eingley, legal director of the National Association of Mental Health (Mind) said: "The problems associated with Holloway's medical services are the same as those endemic in the rest of the prison system. They follow from the separation of the prison medical service from the mainstream of the National Health Service."

Campaigners want disturbed women to be remanded to hospitals rather than prisons for medical reports, which involves overcoming the regional health authorities' reluctance to have them. They also want regional psychiatric and assessment centres, equal to the best in the NHS, for disturbed prisoners who have to be kept in a secure environment.

Appeal for diary of Scott trek

By Martin Wainwright

AN APPEAL has been launched to buy letters and a diary which may shed fresh light on the disastrous loss of Captain Robert Scott's polar party in March 1912.

The papers of Lieutenant "Birdie" Bowers have been offered to the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge University for £75,000. They are the last known records of the journey to be in private hands and have not been studied by historians or scholars since the late George Seaver used them for his biography, Birdie Bowers of the Antarctic, published in 1935.

Dr Peter Wadhams, deputy director of the Scott Institute, which needs £250,000 to reach the target, said Bowers was a key figure as the polar party member responsible for logistics. Scott referred to him as a "treasure" because of his practical abilities to cope with the demands of Antarctic travel.

"We may gather fresh evidence from the papers about why things went wrong," said Dr Wadhams. "Bowers was in charge of the provisioning and navigation, and kept logs and stock records as well as his personal journal."

Mrs Anne Shirley, polar research officer at the National Maritime Museum, has conducted negotiations with the papers' anonymous owner, who is distantly connected with the Bowers family.

She said: "Although Seaver used them, attitudes have changed since the 1930s and scholars may find things which he missed because he wasn't looking for them."

Bowers was a Clyde-side Scot who was 25 when Scott recruited him from the Royal Indian Marine — Imperial India's navy.

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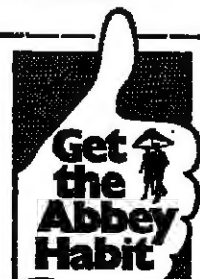
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HOME NEWS

Green paper hedges decision on student loans and condemns 'anti-business' snobbery in higher education. John Fairhall reports

Some universities expected to close in next decade

THE closure or amalgamation of whole universities during the next 10 years is foreseen in the Government's green paper on the future of higher education, published yesterday. A substantial fall in student numbers is expected from 1990.

The green paper has little to say on the long-term funding of higher education. The Government merely commits itself to provide enough money to meet student demand in the short term, based on a "low projection." This projection shows total student numbers falling from 565,000 in 1983-4 to 492,000 in 1996-7. The size of the 15 and 16-year age group will fall by 35 per cent between 1984 and 1996.

Universities already face an annual 2 per cent cut in their funds over the next

five years. But the kind of rationalised higher education service the Government wants will not emerge until another paper is produced next year. Meanwhile, any changes in student demand, particularly among women and mature students, will be monitored.

The Government expresses disappointment at the country's poor economic performance since 1975 and concerns that Britain's more qualified scientists, engineers, technologists and technicians.

The shortage of qualified manpower could be made good only if higher education were sufficiently flexible to respond quickly to new needs. Higher education should beget of "anti-business" snobbery and should seize opportunities to encourage the entrepreneurial spirit.

Research funding should be concentrated, for the sake of quality and economy, the green paper says. The University Grants Committee was wrong to say that all academic staff should engage in research.

Two types of university are envisaged: those with research funding from the UGC, and those—either whole universities or individual departments—which will lose such funding.

The green paper was postponed from January in order to consider the issue of student grants. But this has been left for a separate paper, which will examine how student union policies and actions can be properly representative of the membership. If that cannot be achieved it will ask whether the automatic membership of student unions

there is a prima facie case for considering whether a student support system "less onerous to the taxpayer" might be justified.

On the funding of student unions, the green paper says: "The taxpayer's money should not be used to fund unions that refuse a platform to speakers whose views are objectionable to some 'stable' of students. It is not the duty of the taxpayer to invite them, that prevent invited speakers from gaining a hearing, or that permit violence or the threat of violence to that end."

The Government will be consulting all sections of higher education to determine how student union policies and actions can be properly representative of the membership. If that cannot be achieved it will ask whether the automatic membership of student unions

can still be justified. It will also question whether unions need so many sabbatical officers. If voluntary action fails on these issues, says the green paper, "the Government will consider how they might be addressed more directly."

The green paper seeks a "value for money" redefinition of "the Robbins principle" on which British higher education has been based since 1963.

Robbins said that: "Courses of higher education should be available for all those who are qualified by ability and attainment to pursue them and who wish to do so." This meant in effect that if you had two A-levels you should have a place.

This was reformulated by the UGC and the National Advisory Body to read: "Courses of HE should be

available to all those who can benefit from them and who wish to do so." This definition is accepted by the Government, but with the major caveat, so long as taxpayers substantially finance the higher education... the benefit has to be sufficient to justify the cost."

Higher education pay is generally sufficient to attract and keep able and well qualified staff, but the green paper concedes that national pay scales may not be good enough to attract staff whose skills are in short supply. It suggests "discretion" being given to allow merit awards to "staff making an exceptional contribution to the pursuit of the institution's aims for whom promotion may not be available or appropriate." Views are invited on such a policy.

Employers are criticised

for giving insufficient support to research and higher education. Industry should donate more equipment to higher education institutions, and arrange more exchanges of staff. It should also provide clearer signals to the institutions and to young people still at school of its requirements and opportunities.

Employers will carry more conviction in the messages they give about what they want if they accompany them with tangible signals, such as steady levels of recruitment, enhanced pay, promotion, and status. Sponsorship of able students at university or polytechnic would be particularly effective.

The Development of Higher Education into the 1990s, Cm 934 and 9524, Stationery Office, £5.80.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Gaol for attack on judge

A JUDGE gaol'd a 22-year-old woman for a week yesterday after she called him a racist for sending a black friend of hers to prison.

Rachael Hill, of Wood Green, north London, was sent to Holloway prison after she shouted at Judge Gerald Butler, QC, at Southwark crown court: "You are the most biased judge I have ever come across. You are a racist judge."

"Your conduct was scandalous and the plainest contempt in the face of the court," said the judge as he gaol'd Ms Hill.

Mr Peter Hall, defending, said Ms Hill's comments were made "in the heat of the moment" and she had created no serious risk to the administration of justice. He also argued that Judge Butler should not be allowed to hear the contempt proceedings, but the application was refused.

FA Cup corruption report for DPP

POLICE are preparing a report for the Director of Public Prosecutions about alleged corruption by turnstile operators in the FA Cup Final. The move comes in response to claims that thousands of football fans slipped into Wembley illegally by paying cash to turnstile officials.

Among 114 people arrested in connection with the match six were turnstile operators and five fans described as "would-be customers." All 11 have been released pending a report to the DPP.

Telephone staff demand 6.9 pc

A CLAIM for a "substantial" pay increase is to be submitted next week on behalf of 44,000 telephone staff, including domestic, catering workers, telephonists, telegraphists and radio officers employed by British Telecom.

Mr Alan Tuffin, general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers, told the telephone staffs sectional conference in Bournemouth yesterday that the target would be 6.9 per cent.

3m Britons vegetarians

ALMOST 3 million people in Britain are vegetarians or have cut out all red meat from their diet, according to a Gallup poll published yesterday.

Women of all ages continue to outnumber men in the non-meat stakes by three to two. Still in the forefront of this trend are young women, between the ages of 18 and 24, about 10 per cent of whom eat no meat. The South has the highest concentration of vegetarians, 30 per cent above the national average, and 78 per cent more than in the North.

One-year ban on cricketer

ENGLAND cricketer Chris Cowdrey was disqualified from driving yesterday after telling a court that the ban could cost him his job as captain of Kent.

Cowdrey, aged 27, was banned for a year and fined £150 after he had pleaded guilty before Ramsgate magistrates to driving with excess alcohol in Broadstairs last September after an end-of-season celebration with the Kent team.

Doorman killed at disco

A NIGHTCLUB doorman was shot dead yesterday in what police believe may have been a revenge killing.

Brendan Walsh, aged 39, was on duty when he was shot a number of times in the chest by a masked gunman at the Sands disco in Stretford, Greater Manchester. Seven men were earlier ejected from the club after a disturbance.

John Goodwin

In a court report yesterday we referred to the abduction of Mrs Shirley Goodwin and noted that her husband, Mr John Goodwin, was in prison at the time. He would like to make clear that the conviction for which Mr Goodwin was in prison was subsequently quashed on appeal, and he was duly released.

Inquiry told of fears for sisters' safety

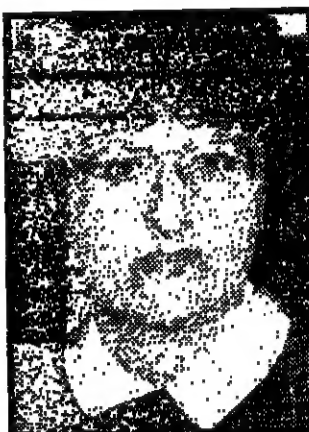
Foster mother 'believed she would keep Jasmine'

By Sarah Boseley

The foster-mother of Jasmine Beckford told an inquiry into her death yesterday that she had understood from Brent social services that she would keep the child and her sister Louise "for the rest of their childhood."

Instead, Mrs Gabrielle Probert said, the children were taken away from her and returned to their mother and their stepfather Maurice Beckford who was sentenced in March to 10 years imprisonment for Jasmine's manslaughter.

Mrs Probert broke down in tears as she told the inquiry her reluctance to let the children return, convinced that their stepfather would hit them as he had before. When she began to foster them in September, 1981, the nine and broken thigh bones and Louise a broken arm.



Mrs Probert: 'begging not to let girls go'

A letter from Brent Adoption and Fostering Panel in November, 1981, told the Proberts they had been ap-

proved as long-term foster-parents for the children.

The panel's principal officer, Mr Jeremy Burns, described the couple as an "interesting and attractive family with a proven record of adoption. They had 'done magnificently' with the two children.

Mrs Probert said that she was upset when they returned from visits to their parents. Their nappies had not been changed, and they were miserable, she said.

When she was told that the children were to be sent back to their parents Mrs Probert wrote to Mr Burns in protest. She wrote: "We were assured there was no way they would be returned to their parents in view of their previous history."

On the day the children were to go home Mrs Probert telephoned Mr Burns. She said: "I was begging on the telephone not to let them go. I felt so desperate."

Mrs Probert said that a senior social worker, Miss Diane Dietman, assured her that the family would be supervised to prevent the children being harmed again. Mrs Probert said: "I really did think he would hit them again. I did not think it would be long before he started to wallop them."

Mrs Probert objected strongly to a report written by Miss Dietman about her fostering abilities some nine months after the children had left. Her counsel, Miss Patricia Scotland, said the suggestion that Mrs Probert was considering leaving her husband if she could not keep the children was a gross misapprehension.

Mrs Probert also denied that she had complained about the children or that she wanted attention for herself more than Dietman's suggestion that she had not come to terms with her own infertility.

Mr Philip Bennett, regional manager of Stevens and Carter, where Beckford worked for about 10 years as a storeman, said that Beckford was a very reliable worker and appeared to be concerned about his children. But, he said, Beckford felt belittled by Miss Gunn Wahlstrom, the social worker on the case.

The inquiry continues. An inquiry into the case of a Nottingham baby who twice had her skull fractured by her father began yesterday.

The inquiry into the case of Samantha Waldram, of Clifford Court, Radford, Nottingham, was ordered by Judge John Hopkin at Nottingham Crown Court as he gaol'd her father, Trevor Waldram, aged 28, for three years for assaulting her.



DR DAVID OWEN, of the SDP, and the Labour leader, Mr Neil Kinnock, put their names to a petition at the House of Commons to launch a campaign calling for 'A Fair Deal For Youth.'

The campaign, which has as its co-presidents the singer Paul Weller and the actress Julie Walters, has been organised to mark the United Nations International Youth Year.

The petition calls on the Government to "work relentlessly" to find solutions to young people's problems, including record levels of youth unemployment, inadequate housing, discrimination and nuclear war.

The organisers hope that the petition, which was also supported by the Liberal leader, Mr David Steel, and Monsignor Bruce Kent of CND, will attract one million signatures.

It will be presented during a lobby of Parliament on November 13.

Mr Kinnock said: "I only wish Mrs Thatcher was here, demonstrating by signing that she is willing to change her policies."

The campaign organisers said Conservative Central Office had declined to send a representative.

Picture by Garry Weaser

Council wins appeal to keep baby boy in care

The advantages of a child being raised by its natural parents cannot outweigh the risk of baby battering, the Appeal Court ruled yesterday.

Lord Justice Fox and Sir Roger Ormrod over-ruled a High Court judge who had decided that a baby boy, aged four months, should be returned from the care of Barnsley Borough Council to his unmarried parents.

They allowed the council's appeal and ordered that the baby remain in care.

The court had been told of a history of injuries to the boy's two stepbrothers and step-sister, who were in care. One had been deliberately burned with an electric fire.

Sir Roger said the issue was

whether the advantages of the mother and father bringing up the baby, who had not been injured, were sufficient to justify the risk.

"The risks are very formidable and the advantages, to put it mildly, doubtful," he said.

The baby was the child of the mother live-in boyfriend. The other children had different fathers. The boyfriend was suspected of causing some of the other children's injuries.

Sir Roger said the High Court judge's principal reason for returning the baby to his parents was that he was the boyfriend's own child.

"I regret I cannot accept that that is sufficient to justify taking the formidable risk," he added.

Mr Philip Bennett, regional manager of Stevens and Carter, where Beckford worked for about 10 years as a storeman, said that Beckford was a very reliable worker and appeared to be concerned about his children. But, he said, Beckford felt belittled by Miss Gunn Wahlstrom, the social worker on the case.

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Judge scorns probation officer's plea for 'brute'

A judge said yesterday that a probation officer's suggestion that a man who battered his baby needed support and psychiatric help was rubbish.

Lord Justice Lawton said: "In a long career on the bench I have never heard such rubbish. What this man needs is punishment—he is a brute."

Paul Haywood, aged 26, of Colville Terrace, Nottingham, was appealing against a six-year gaol sentence for inflicting grievous bodily harm on his three-month-old son, Jason.

The baby suffered skull and body fractures.

An unnamed woman probation officer said in a report to Appeal Court judges yesterday that Haywood needed the "a" going support of the probation officer.

Lord Justice Lawton, who sat with Mr Justice Simon Brown, said the Nottingham trial judge was right to say that fathers who beat children deserved severe sentences. But justice did not require six years and the sentence was reduced to four years.

The exercise was carried out in secrecy at Bradford police headquarters on Sunday night when 60 survivors were asked to wear the same clothing as they were on the day of the fire and to position themselves in the same seats.

Copies of a video recording made by the police will be given to Mr James Turnbull, the coroner, and Mr Justice Popplewell, who will chair the judicial inquiry.

The police issued a statement merely confirming yesterday that the unusual identity parade had taken place.

Bradford survivors help in video reconstruction

West Yorkshire Police announced yesterday that they had carried out an unusual reconstruction of events leading up to the Bradford football fire.

The exercise was carried out in secrecy at Bradford police headquarters on Sunday night when 60 survivors were asked to wear the same clothing as they were on the day of the fire and to position themselves in the same seats.

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Polls back airports plan

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

A majority of residents living near both airports support the plan to expand Heathrow and Stansted, according to two opinion polls published yesterday.

Gallup on behalf of British Airways found that 62 per cent of people around Heathrow favour proposals for a fifth passenger terminal raising capacity by 15 million to

33 million a year, its survey revealed that 68 per cent of people near Stansted would prefer no expansion.

Gallup interviewing 603 people living within 10 miles of Heathrow, found that people backed terminal five because of better job prospects.

Some 428 residents within 10 miles of Stansted determined that the most favoured expansion was to limit capacity at 3 million passengers a year.

Mr Edward Cantle, the under-secretary responsible for housing, said yesterday: "The ruling has wide implications for the future of policy because no one has laid down until now that adequate consultation is a matter for the law."

Following this judgment we intend to approach Mr Fowler asking him to modify the housing benefit rule which says that we have to investigate joint tenancies stretching back for 15 years to ensure that they are bona fide."

Benefit ruling 'will be studied'

By David Hencke, Social Services Correspondent

A JUDGE'S ruling that Mr Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, had failed to "consult councils over emergency regulations to close a housing benefit loophole" is expected to force the Government to review its consultative methods.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which won the ruling on Monday, yesterday said it had implications for other areas of policy, including changes in housing subsidies, planning regulations and timetables for school closures.

The case had been brought by the AMA after Mr Fowler rushed through the Commons emergency regulations to close a benefit loophole after an article in the Guardian had revealed that tenants could receive between £300 and £500 a year in extra benefits by forming joint tenancies with their grown-up children.

The AMA said that not only did the minister not send them details of the changes but some of the information they received was inaccurate.

The Department of Health claimed that they had to act fast because of the impact of the Guardian article. It was up to Mr Fowler to decide whether constituted adequate consultation.

Mr Justice Webster ruled: "There is no degree of urgency which absolves the Secretary of State from the duty to consult."

Mr Fowler could not decide what was an adequate consultation period as this was a matter for the courts. He had failed in his duty to consult and receive assistance from those who would be responsible for administering the regulations.

"There was and still is plenty of scope for such assistance," said the judge. But he would not quash the regulations because of the problems that would cause. The Department of Health should pay its own costs and meet 80 per cent of the AMA's legal bill, estimated at about £45,000.

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Experiment left volunteers with increased risk of cancer

By Andrew Vaitch, Medical Correspondent

Four people face an increased risk of stomach cancer after volunteering for a medical experiment at the navy's hospital in Gosport.

The healthy volunteers, two civilians and two navy personnel, have not been compensated after they contracted an infection during tests with a new form of anticid made by Berk Pharmaceuticals.

They suffered nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain and chronic gastritis. Their stomachs stopped producing acid, and as a result they were unable to absorb vitamin B12. The breakdown of the acid barrier to infection led to a build-up of bacteria.

The experiment was approved by the hospital's ethical committee and there is no suggestion that Berk's drug was to blame. According to the British Medical Journal report, the researchers suspect that a bug was transmitted on an electrode used to return gastric acid to the stomachs of the volunteers.

The navy's medical director, Surgeon Rear Admiral Gordon Thompson, was yesterday studying a critical letter from Dr Andrew Herzheimer, senior lecturer at Charing Cross Hospital, London, due to be published in the BMJ.

Admiral Milton-Thompson, who founded the gastroenterology unit at Haslar, said: "The volunteers have not been compensated but there is now provision for compensation without prejudice."

He added: "The only inconvenience they have suffered is having had to be followed-up. A total absence of acid is associated with cancer of the stomach in the long term. But my interpretation of the data at the time was that they are still capable of producing acid."

Six volunteers were involved in the experiment, of whom four fell ill, including a Leading Wren. Eighteen months after the experiment, the BMJ data shows, one volunteer was still suffering chronic gastritis, and three were unable to absorb vitamin B12 properly.

Professor Hunt, who led the research team, has moved to Canada to become professor of gastroenterology at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. He said: "All but one of the subjects were essentially back to normal 24 years after the event."

Under the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industries code of practice, volunteers who suffer as a result of a procedure during the experiment, rather than suffering from the drug itself, are not entitled to compensation.

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Details are being studied by members of the Royal College of Physicians' working party which is investigating trials on healthy volunteers.

The specialists want to know if the health of the Gosport volunteers is being monitored — stomach cancer can take 10 years to develop — and why the volunteers were not compensated.

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Civil servants reject lie detector tests

By Richard Norton-Taylor

A union representing about 80,000 government specialists voted overwhelmingly yesterday to refuse to take polygraph — lie detector — tests.

Delegates at the annual conference of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, whose members include scientists and officials in defence intelligence, also decided not to operate the machine.

Mr Richard Alexander, one of the Government Communications Headquarters officials who have refused to give up union membership, said that there were reports that the polygraph was about to be introduced at the intelligence-gathering centre, based in Cheltenham.

Twenty senior GCHQ managers have volunteered for tests in London and it is understood that one failed. A new building has been constructed at Cheltenham with facilities for polygraph interviews.

The Security Commission recommended in 1982 that a pilot polygraph scheme should be introduced at GCHQ after the Geoffrey Prime spy affair. Opposition to the plan among staff is widely believed to be one of the reasons for the ban imposed early in 1984.

The legacy of disgust after the Government's decision to ban unions was reflected in votes at the IPCS conference in Eastbourne to negotiate contracts of employment for civil servants.

Civil servants hold their offices at the pleasure of the Crown — in practice the Government — a concept which union leaders described yesterday as anachronistic. However, delegates rejected a motion to oppose "no-strike" agreements by about 40,000 to 35,000 in a card vote.

Mrs Thatcher rejected the offer by Civil Service union leaders of a no-disruption pact at GCHQ last year. Yesterday's motion was proposed by staff at Portsmouth naval base, who negotiated a similar arrangement in an attempt to preserve civilian jobs there.

The motion indicated disillusionment with government policies, said union members.

Churches defiant on Sunday trading

By Martyn Halsall, Churches Correspondent

The churches will continue to be resolutely opposed to government plans for Sunday trading approved in the Commons on Monday, the Bishop of Birmingham, Dr Hugh Montefiore, said yesterday.

Strong resistance is expected when representatives of the British Council of Churches and the Free Church Federal Council meet MPs opposed to the Audit Committee's recommendations on shop hours.

MPs have been sent a commentary arguing that while there is a need to amend the 1950 Shops Act "without radical

changes the principle that most shops will close on Sunday" the committee has failed to substantiate its case for radical change.

"His argument seems to me that he would find it boring if he could not go shopping on Sunday," said the bishop, chairman of the General Synod's Board for Social Responsibility, referring to Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary.

The churches would continue to argue that legislation should not create a "plateau" making all days the same. Its protest is against "the desire of Her Majesty's Government that individuals should be able to

shop when they want to without any consideration of the community as a whole," he said.

Dr Stephen Orchard of the British Council of Churches said it would want specific assurances about the right of shop workers when only 15 per cent had union membership to safeguard their interests.

The churches would welcome government concessions on the rights of conscience for those already employed in the retail industry. But the opposition to Sunday trading was the more to concern for people's rights than Sabbatarian arguments, he said.

Dr Hugh Montefiore—case not substantiated

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Suazo is forced to accept
general's political orders

Army threat to remove Honduras President

From Tony Jenkins
in Tegucigalpa

The Honduran armed forces have threatened to remove President Suazo from power, on the eve of his state visit to Washington, according to informed sources including a union leader. The threat obliged him to accept a political defeat which was announced here yesterday.

Military officers say that, on Saturday, the President was summoned to the Headquarters of the first army battalion, which controls the capital. There the head of the armed forces, General Walter Lopez, informed him of the political concessions he would have to make to avoid a general strike.

According to Mr. Andres Ariles, the head of the country's largest union, the CTE, Dr. Suazo was told that, if he did not agree, "he would be separated from the presidency for health reasons until the elections in November." American officials would not confirm the report, but one said: "I wouldn't be surprised."

It was only after he conceded that Dr. Suazo was allowed to leave for his meeting with President Reagan, accompanied by General Lopez, sources added. He left his supporters to hammer out the details.

After a weekend of intense negotiations between the country's four political parties, the trade unions, and the armed forces, an agreement was reached in the early hours of yesterday.

Under the terms of the pact, no party will be allowed

to field an official candidate for the presidential elections. All candidates will be included on the ballot and receive state funds to campaign.

Four members of the Supreme Court are to be replaced, to ensure its neutrality. Until now, it has been regarded as favouring the President in electoral disputes.

The head of the Supreme Court, Mr. Ramon Valladares, who was gaoled 50 days ago, on the President's instructions, is to be released.

The effect of these moves, according to senior politicians, will be to ensure that Dr. Suazo's nominee will not win the elections. "This is the end of Suazo," commented Mr. Ariles.

The changes could also affect US policy in the region. Dr. Suazo has been a staunch supporter of US military manoeuvres in Honduras and of the presence of US-backed Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary guerrillas on Honduran soil.

However, the main now considered most likely to win the election, Mr. Jose Azcona, has said he opposes both the manoeuvres and the contra presence. "It's a question of national sovereignty: the contra have to go," he said recently. "We will have to find different ways of pressuring the Sandinistas."

In his meetings with the Reagan Administration, Dr. Suazo is trying to commit the US to a special defence pact and to economic aid totalling \$3,000 million over the next four years.

Reagan falls short of full commitment

From Michael White
in Washington

President Reagan yesterday reaffirmed his Administration's military and economic commitment to Honduras as a key element in its policy for the containment of leftwing Nicaragua.

But he did so in terms which fell short of the hopes of a binding guarantee of support should it be drawn into conflict with its neighbour.

In ritual exchanges of goodwill on the White House lawn, Mr. Reagan and President Roberto Suazo, of Honduras, both emphasised mutual friendship support, and the "serious threat of Communist aggression" posed by Nicaragua, with Soviet and Cuban support.

And, in a sop to local sentiment, President Reagan also joined in expressing support for the regional Contadora peace process, which the US is sometimes accused of having undermined.

Later, a high State Department official said: "There is no doubt in my mind that the President or the Vice-President would stand by in case of an attack on Honduras" and acknowledged the presidential exchanges as the most explicit US commitment yet.

Mr. Reagan's domestic critics fear the reverse, that a supposed attack on Honduras might be used to escalate US involvement against Nicaragua, though Honduras itself fears that the inter-American defence pact, the 1949 Rio treaty, might prove worthless in a crisis.

The background to the two-day visit is, however, less halcyon. In recent weeks the Hondurans have been sufficiently alarmed at the prospect of being left in the middle between Nicaragua and the Honduran-based contra rebels that they forced the contra away from the border. Under US pressure they also protested about Nicaraguan violations of their territory in hot pursuit of the rebels.

Murder planned as gaol protest

From Jan Rocha
in Sao Paulo

PRISONERS in Brazil are planning another protest-by-murder to draw attention to their gaol conditions.

Two weeks ago prisoners in Belo Horizonte selected the four "weakest inmates, then drew lots to decide which two should die. The chosen victims, Edson Redrigues, aged 27, and Denadeth Silva, aged 23, were then kicked and choked to death by their cell companions.

This macabre crime was their way of denouncing the conditions in which they live: crammed into unsanitary 10-ft cells, with an average floor space of less than a square yard each. The prisoners take it in turns to sleep and are forbidden visitors. There is nowhere to exercise.

Prison officers are keeping watch all night to prevent more cell deaths. Thousands of Brazilian prisoners are being held in police stations and public gaols even after sentence because there are not enough state prisons to take them.

In Sao Paulo alone 12,500 are held like this and deaths in cell fights, riots and break-outs are frequent. In March, 15 prisoners in the town of Sorocaba dug an escape tunnel, but as they emerged, they were simply shot by the prison guards and 11 died.

A week later, 6,000 prisoners in the main Sao Paulo prison began a riot, burning and wrecking to protest at overcrowding and the delay in freeing those who had completed their sentences.

Prison and police authorities recognise the desperate need for a prison building programme but so far there are no government funds available.

New treaty for islands

GREENADA hopes to be able to complete arrangements for a security treaty with other states in the East Caribbean next month, the Prime Minister, Mr. Herbert Blaise, said in London yesterday.

The treaty would mean that any one state in the region could call on the others if attacked, he told a press conference on the second day of his official visit to Britain.

He said that Britain and the US would not be parties to the security treaty. He did not accept that the US-led intervention two years ago to remove a left-wing government represented an "invasion". He said: "The American role after the treaty is agreed would be to see that the rescue was performed well not go to waste. We want to make sure that we will be able to look after ourselves."

He declined to say exactly when American troops would be withdrawn from the island but suggested it might be by the end of the year.

Too many drivers at EEC wheel

Alex Scott, in Brussels
explains why the EEC is
not very far down the
road towards a common
transport policy

OVER a quarter of a century ago, the European Community's founding fathers decided that a true common market should be based on a common agricultural policy and a common transport policy. The first is history, while the second remains a vision.

Today in Luxembourg, the EEC's Court of Justice is expected to condemn the 10 member states for failing to fulfil the commitments they made on transport when they signed the Treaty of Rome in 1957. This unique legal case against the council of ministers, was launched two years ago after members of the European Parliament became incensed by the triumph of national over Community interests.

And tomorrow in Brussels, the 10 transport ministers will once again tackle the task of establishing a common transport policy. This time, the Italian president of

the transport council, Mr. Claudio Signorile, will put forward a master plan setting out a series of steps for the adoption of a series of fundamental proposals.

But the latest attempt to speed things on transport seems destined to go the way of previous attempts, despite the court's ruling. Members remain deeply divided over priorities. Put simply, one camp favours roads and the other, railways. The latest addition to the basic wrangle is an attempt to cut air fares in Europe.

There have been a series of decisions in the transport field over the past 27 years, ranging from the 1970 spy-in-the-cab agreement on tachographs to the partial agreement on maximum weights for heavy lorries reached last December. But, taken together, the sporadic agreements do not amount to a true common policy.

The original terms for a common policy leave ministers wide open to criticism for "failure to act." Unlike the much more clearly worded principles of the Common Agricultural Policy, the Treaty of Rome sets out only one or two fundamental

principles, adding a vague clause about "other appropriate provisions." However, the most important and direct effect of common transport policy could be to make it cheaper to fly from Manchester to Rome or to ensure that Continental coach drivers are as wide awake as their British counterparts.

But decisions at the twice-yearly meetings of transport ministers are so rare that, at a session chaired last year by the then French Communist Minister of Transport, Mr. Charles Fiterman, he called for champagne when accord was reached. Once the euphoria had evaporated, the pitman package fell apart, to the dismay of those who had hailed a new dawn for EEC transport policy.

The agreement had been hammered out by the package-deal approach, in tribute to the strength of the road and rail lobbies. But that was also the reason for its failure; once it became clear there were still objections on a single element, the rest unravelled and finally disappeared. It took another three meetings to tie it together again.

Britain, along with Holland, is a keen supporter of the road lobby. Stacked up against them are France and West Germany, occasionally supported by Italy. The European Commission's most recent attempts to liberalise the road haulage by the heavily supported by the road lobby, have so far come to nothing. Germany, in particular, insists that there must be parallel progress on railways.

Now transport policy at the commission is in the hands of the former British minister, Mr. Stanley Clinton Davis, who disclosed recently that he was a great supporter of the railway. It will be his task to see whether he can push things along for the next four years.

He is already threatening to make life difficult for ministers by withdrawing proposals to revise rules on drivers' hours and tachographs. This would effectively prevent transport ministers from adopting proposals differing from commission ones and from the hard-fought compromise worked out between road hauliers and unions.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Warning on Soviet threat

NATO's military committee yesterday announced the approval of a key planning document which foresees a possible successful Soviet conventional attack on Western Europe by the year 2000.

The Dutch General Cornelis de Jager, chairman of the committee, said that the so-called Conceptual Military Framework would be submitted to defence ministers of 14 allied countries at a two-day meeting beginning here today.

Military sources said it foresees that measures already initiated by Moscow could give it, within 15 years, the capability to launch a full attack on NATO without necessarily having to risk nuclear retaliation or full Western reinforcement.

The document, designed to guide NATO states in their long-term military planning, says weapons to strike Soviet reinforcements deep inside Eastern Europe in the event of an attack are just as important as holding off enemy frontline forces.—Reuter.

Passport denied

SOUTH AFRICA has refused a passport to the South African Cricket Board's president, Mr. Krish Mookerjee, to visit Australia because it fears he would give an unfavourable picture of South African sport. Both the board and the South African Cricket Union have multi-racial membership, but the board argues that because it is a sporting body it is impossible under apartheid.—Reuter.

Florida fires

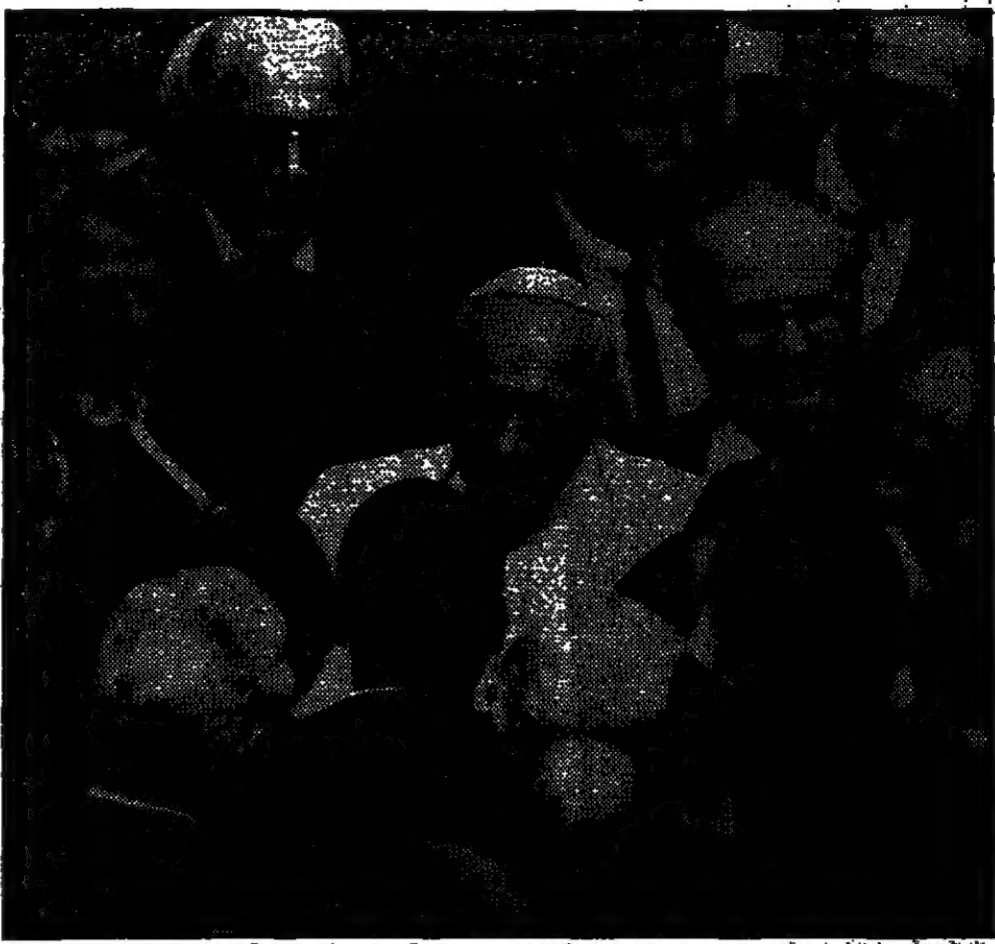
RAINS doused brush fires throughout northern Florida yesterday but new fires flared in parched grasslands along the south-western coast. In the past four days, wind-driven fires have destroyed 150,000 acres of swamp, brush and timberland stretching from the Georgia border 350 miles south to the Everglades.—Reuter.

Unesco cuts

THE UNESCO director-general, Mr. Amadou Mahtar Mbow, said yesterday that he would have to sack or let go 300 staff members as an economy measure after the US withdrawal. Washington maintains that Unesco had an anti-Western bias, spent too much, and was poorly managed.—AP.

Parents' folly

A THREE-YEAR-OLD has died after her Melbourne parents put her on a wagon only diet for months in the belief that it would wash away a cold. Police said that the parents were followers of naturopathy and alternative medicine. Her two-year-old brother has been admitted to hospital.—Reuter.



The Pope surrounded by academics during a visit to the University of Louvain-la-Neuve

Hopes fade for UN meeting of Reagan and Gorbachev

From Michael White
in Washington

Administration officials admitted yesterday that the Soviet leader, Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, may not even attend the September session of the UN in New York upon which they originally pinned their hopes of a meeting.

President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev still want to hold a summit meeting, but have not agreed on a time or place, the White House spokesman, Mr. Larry Speakes, said yesterday. One curiosity in the situation, a well-placed official pointed out yesterday, is that the Russians have never confirmed Mr. Gorbachev's intention to visit the UN beyond remarks made by the editor of Pravda on April 22.

The consensus here since Mr. George Shultz's unsatisfactory meeting with Mr. Gromyko in Vienna last week is that there has been a change of mood, either for domestic political reasons connected with Mr. Gorbachev's need to consoli-

date his authority or because the Russians are finding it advantageous to play hard to get. The talk is now of a meeting next spring at the earliest.

Given the suddenly eager nature of President Reagan's public offer of an informal get-together with Mr. Gorbachev, after avoiding the company of his three predecessors, and the belief that agreement in principle had been signalled, the Administration has been embarrassed by subsequent lack of progress. At the Shultz-Gromyko meeting no avenues of progress were opened either on the summit or the Geneva arms talks.

Mr. Shultz said later that the two sides could not agree on a time or place. On television here on Sunday the Defence Secretary, Mr. Caspar Weinberger, conceded that the Russians may be "backing off a little" though it was too soon to say.

According to some accounts the summit was not even raised in Vienna while others suggest that the Russians

asked for a formal meeting later than the UN session in September or October.

It was reported last week that the Russians had rejected an informal meeting in New York, a visit to Washington after the UN, and that the US in turn has rejected an invitation to Moscow, not least on the grounds that it is America's turn to play host.

The report that the Soviets had proposed Vienna as a neutral alternative received little encouragement here, and the Administration would not view it with enthusiasm. But it does not rule the possibility out. The retreat from "summit fever" here is all but completed by confirmation from a variety of sources that even if the summit were to go ahead, Mr. Reagan at that stage. Some US officials believe that the reports emanate initially from Soviet sources. Harmful exchanges over the arms control talks in Geneva have taken the bloom from hopes of a better understanding.

Russia and US to lift trade obstacles

Moscow: The United States and the Soviet Union agreed yesterday to lift some obstacles blocking better trade between them, the US Commerce Secretary, Mr. Malcolm Baldrige, said.

After two days of talks with the Foreign Trade Minister, Mr. Nikolai Patolichev, and a meeting with the Kremlin leader Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev, Mr. Baldrige summarised the accord at a news conference and said he believed trade was about to increase.

RUSSIANS, asked recently to cut back on vodka consumption, will soon have the consolation of more Pepsi-Cola as a result of a \$2 billion deal signed yesterday with the soft drinks company PepsiCo. The government has last week announced drastic measures to reduce the high level of vodka consumption and drunkenness, but the availability of Pepsi, on sale here since 1972, should almost double because of the agreement.—Reuter.

"Patolichev and I agreed that there were trade obstacles that could be removed now," he said. The result should be improved access to national markets for firms and trading organisations from the other country.

However, a radical change in the trading picture would depend on improvement in other aspects of US-Soviet relations.

Under the terms of the accord, Soviet state trading organisations will be told that Moscow wants to increase trade with the US and that no discrimination should be applied against US firms, Mr. Baldrige said. He added that the Russians denied that any discrimination took place.

The US undertakes to "attempt to see" that Soviet firms are not discriminated against, and the US administration would present legislation to Congress to eliminate a 24-year-old ban on Soviet fur imports, he said.

The two sides also agreed to start discussions this year on a shipping agreement. Trade between the two countries has fallen back in recent years following the collapse of détente talks, the first at ministerial level on trade since 1978, had not dealt with underlying US policy towards trade with the Soviet Union, which was attacked by Mr. Gorbachev in their meeting on Monday.

Mr. Gorbachev accused the United States of trying to use trade as a political lever. Soviet objections centre on a link made by Washington in the 1970s between trade terms and the emigration of Soviet Jews and on US restrictions on technology exports.

Mr. Baldrige said he noted that since a lower-level meeting in January, Soviet firms had signed contracts worth more than \$40 million with American firms.—Reuter.

Shooting at wall denied

From Anna Fontenelle
in Bonn

East Germany yesterday took the unusual step of denying the alleged shooting of a would-be escapee by border guards at the Berlin wall and said the real victims were a deer and a bear killed by a hunting party.

The denial came as the American Defence Secretary, Mr. Caspar Weinberger, after his first visit to the wall, reaffirmed the American commitment to West Berlin which, he said, would remain until peace had been finally secured.

The official East German news agency, ADN, said: "A deer and a bear had to serve as a pretext for disseminating lies around the world. The question is why those responsible in the West played along instead of finding out the facts. Such practices are not helpful for the process of détente."

ADN specified two different times that did not tally with reports Sunday night when the animals were allegedly shot but times during the course of from West Berlin residents, who said they twice heard shots some time later and saw a body covered with a blanket.

The alleged shooting by East German border guards, which would have taken place in a populated area inside East Germany. The reported border incident brought protests from the Western allies.

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600 released to be kept under surveillance

Freed Palestinians could be detained again, Israel warns

From Ian Black in Jerusalem

Angry controversy over Monday's huge and disproportionate prisoner exchange between Israel and the Palestinians raged here yesterday as demands for the release of Jewish terrorists threatened to undermine the fragile coalition government of Mr Shimon Peres.

The long operation was finally completed just after 5 am when the three Israeli soldiers captured during the war in Lebanon flew home from Geneva. They were swapped for 1,150 Palestinian and other prisoners, many of them convicted murderers serving life sentences for terrorist crimes.

The Defence Minister, Mr Yitzhak Rabin, warned later that if Palestinian guerrilla groups kidnapped Israeli soldiers or civilians in an effort to bargain again for the release of more prisoners, all those freed on Monday and still in Israeli-controlled areas would be detained again.

Defence sources indicated that the 600 men released to their homes in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, and

in Israel proper, would be kept under close surveillance.

Mr Rabin admitted that there had been a great difficulty for Israel in dealing with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, the small Syrian-backed group that had conducted negotiations for the exchange through the International Red Cross.

Leader comment, page 12

But he repeated that the Government which voted unanimously last month to approve the terms of the exchange — had been guided by "the supreme value of moral responsibility for the fate of the prisoners." The decision that led to the swap was done under the previous Likud government of Mr Menachem Begin.

Mr Begin broke his usual silence yesterday to say that no connection should be made between the exchange and the case of the 25 members of the Jewish terrorist underground group either accused or alleged of involvement in the killing of a Palestinian in the occupied territories.

But the present Likud leader and foreign Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, said that legal ways should be found to release and pardon the Israelis. Mr Ariel Sharon, Minister of Industry, agreed and said he was prepared for a coalition crisis over the issue.

Mr Yossi Sarid, the leftwing Opposition MP, said that Mr Shamir's statement was shocking, because he did not know the difference between right and wrong. "Are we to sanction political murder?" Mr Sarid asked. "We might just as well release rapists and thieves," another Knesset member said.

Militant settlers who support the underground group bitterly condemned the prisoner exchange and one of the defendants in the case said in Jerusalem District Court that there was no point in continuing the trial. Early yesterday settlers opened fire on a crowd of Palestinians celebrating the return of prisoners to the West Bank town of Hebron.

The wives and mothers of 15 of the underground defendants began a hunger strike outside the Knesset. Now they have liberated over 1,000 Arab murderers, it's impossible that our



Hezi Shal (left) a tank commander released yesterday is greeted by Mr Rabin

boys, who worked for the good of this country, should stay in prison," one mother said. "It's just not moral."

Mrs Doris Rosenfeld, whose husband was murdered near Bethlehem three years ago, said that she did not condone the activities of the underground. "Now they have liberated over 1,000 Arab murderers, it's impossible that our

there's no justice here, and before the Israeli government makes decisions like this they should stop and think about how people like me are affected by it. I don't know how to explain to my boys that the terrorist that killed their father is walking around free today."

Request Kreisky to return calls off prisoner tour

From Robert Whyman in Tokyo

JAPAN will seek the extradition of a Japanese Red Army commando, Koze Okamoto, who was freed from an Israeli prison where he was serving a life sentence, the authorities said yesterday.

Following a Cabinet meeting in Tokyo, the Justice Minister, Mr Hitoshi Shimazaki, said that steps would be taken to return Okamoto to Japan where he would still be liable to be tried for the massacre at Tel Aviv's Lod airport in 1972.

"Article five of the penal code stipulates that even if someone is punished overseas, he is still liable to be punished in Japan," Mr Shimazaki said.

Okamoto, aged 37, was among a group of guerrilla prisoners freed by the Israeli government and exchanged for three Israeli soldiers. Okamoto and the Palestinian prisoners left Geneva early yesterday.

Meanwhile, Japan's Foreign Minister, Mr Shintaro Abe, said that if Okamoto's whereabouts could be confirmed, the Government would consider steps to seek his extradition. The Israeli government freed Okamoto, knowing that he could be prosecuted under Japanese law.

Vienna: The former Chancellor, Dr Bruno Kreisky, the initiator of Monday's Middle East prisoner exchange, yesterday called off a trip to Israel, because of fears of trouble there over the release of convicted pro-Palestinian guerrillas.

"My friends in Israel called me to suggest I postpone my lecture tour, because they feared trouble over my role in the prisoner exchange," Dr Kreisky told a news conference.

He said it was feared that he would be held responsible for the inclusion of guerrillas convicted in Israel of murder and other crimes among the 1,150, mostly Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners exchanged for three Israeli soldiers.

Dr Kreisky said he had not been involved in compiling the list of those to be freed. He had only initiated the exchange negotiations, and had never acted as a mediator.

Dr Kreisky, of Jewish origin but critic of Israel's policy towards the Palestinians, said he had been invited to Israel by the International Centre for Peace in the Middle East.

He had also accepted invitations to lecture at Tel Aviv and Jerusalem universities, and had planned to speak at the Palestinian University, in Ramallah, considered a centre of Palestinian nationalism. — Reuters.

Gadafy's new unity move gets nowhere

From Kathryn Davies in Cairo

A Libyan envoy, sent by Colonel Gadafy to propose a union between Libya, Egypt and Sudan, left Cairo yesterday for London, after the apparent failure of his mission.

Mr Ahmed Gadafy, said by Libyan circles in Cairo to be Colonel Gadafy's cousin, arrived in the Egyptian capital at the weekend in a private aircraft and stayed at a airport hotel. According to Arab diplomats, his visit was arranged by Mr Ashraf Marwan, a London-based Egyptian businessman, who also has interests in Libya. Mr Marwan married one of the daughters of the late President Nasser.

President Mubarak refused to see Mr Gadafy, but diplomats say the envoy held a meeting with the head of Egyptian intelligence, and passed on a list of proposals from the Libyan leader, including a repetition of the call for unity between their two countries and Sudan.

The Libyans also offered to reduce the size of their armed forces along Libya's border with Egypt, in return for the Egyptians agreeing to freeze their peace treaty with Israel and the Camp David accords of 1978.

The Egyptians are thought likely to reject Colonel Gadafy's offer, as they did a previous Libyan attempt to

persuade them to abandon Camp David.

Mr Ahmed Gadafy was also sent to Cairo last July to offer President Mubarak \$5,000 million in return for cooling relations with Israel and the return of a Libyan pilot who defected to Egypt in a MIG23 fighter.

Egypt also accused Libya of planting mines in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Suez which damaged a number of ships last summer. Diplomats note that previous Libyan overtures to Cairo have usually heralded a fresh round of verbal hostilities between the two countries.

Relations have been recriminatory since their brief border war of 1977. Mr Gadafy's latest arrival in Cairo coincided with the surprise visit to Khartoum of the Libyan leader himself, who adopted an uncompromising tone towards Sudan's northern neighbour.

In his four hours of talks with General Abdul Rahman Swaridhab, who led the recent coup against President Numeiri, sworn enemy of the Libyan leader, Colonel Gadafy called on all Arab armies "to join the masses and oust reactionary regimes."

In a brief visit to Saudi Arabia, also at the weekend, Colonel Gadafy was quoted by Libyan radio as denouncing President Mubarak and King Hussein of Jordan as "enemies of God and agents of Zionism."

Civilians flee Amal onslaught

Beirut: Men, women and children fled fighting around three Palestinian camps in south Beirut yesterday as Shi'ite Muslim militiamen tried to flush out Palestinian guerrillas entrenched inside.

Black-scarved gunners of the Shi'ite Amal militia raked the Sabra and Chatilla camps with fire from anti-aircraft guns and poured thousands of rifle rounds into Bourj al-Baraneh, sending Palestinian civilians running from the camps to safety.

Militiamen wearing green Islamic headbands fired occasional bursts from heavy machineguns at Palestinian positions as the Palestinians fought back with rifles and rocket-propelled grenades.

Security sources said an estimated 100 people had been killed and 500 wounded since the fighting erupted on Sunday night. A survey of hospitals put the toll at 70 dead and 450 wounded.

"They are surrounding Chatilla. Half of it has fallen," a student who fled the camp said. Amal had taken prisoners.

"Amal is trying to push the Palestinians out and take their weapons," a Lebanese army officer near the entrance to Sabra and Chatilla said. "We (the army) are here for security."

The International Red Cross and Lebanese Red Cross appealed for a halt in the fighting so that wounded inside the camps could be tended. — Reuters.

Hussein will meet Thatcher

Cairo: King Hussein of Jordan left for London yesterday after talks with President Hosni Mubarak on ways to solve the problem of Palestinian representation at Middle East peace negotiations.

Jordanian officials in Amman said that King Hussein would see Mrs Thatcher before going on to Washington for a meeting with President Reagan on May 29.

In London, a spokesman for Mrs Thatcher said King Hussein would not see her until after his visit to Washington. But the king would stop in Britain this week on a private visit and would meet the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

King Hussein and the PLO leader, Mr Yasser Arafat, agreed in February to work jointly for Middle East peace.

Egypt, which in 1979 became the only Arab country to sign a peace treaty with Israel, later suggested talks between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian team before formal negotiations with Israel.

King Hussein has been seeking Palestinian negotiators acceptable to Washington and Israel, which refuse to negotiate with the PLO unless it recognises Israel's right to exist.

King Hussein was quoted on Monday in a Kuwait newspaper as saying that most Arab states now backed his accord with the PLO and that he was seeking a full peace settlement, restoring to Arabs all Israeli-occupied territory. — Reuters.

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The BBC is expected to transmit on BBC1 very shortly a programme criticising BSM which is likely to contain serious allegations against BSM. The BBC has invited BSM to participate in the programme on the following conditions:-

1. The BBC is not prepared to specify any of the particular allegations or criticisms which will be made of BSM in the forthcoming programme sufficiently to give BSM an opportunity to investigate this matter.
 2. The BBC is not prepared to tell BSM the identity of the other persons who will be participating in the programme.
 3. The BBC is not prepared to state the estimated duration of the programme or to make any commitment about allowing BSM equal time in the programme to reply to criticisms made about BSM.
 4. The BBC is not prepared to conduct a live interview with a BSM representative.
 5. The BBC will not agree to broadcast a filmed interview unedited.
- For obvious reasons these conditions imposed by the BBC are totally unacceptable and grossly unfair.

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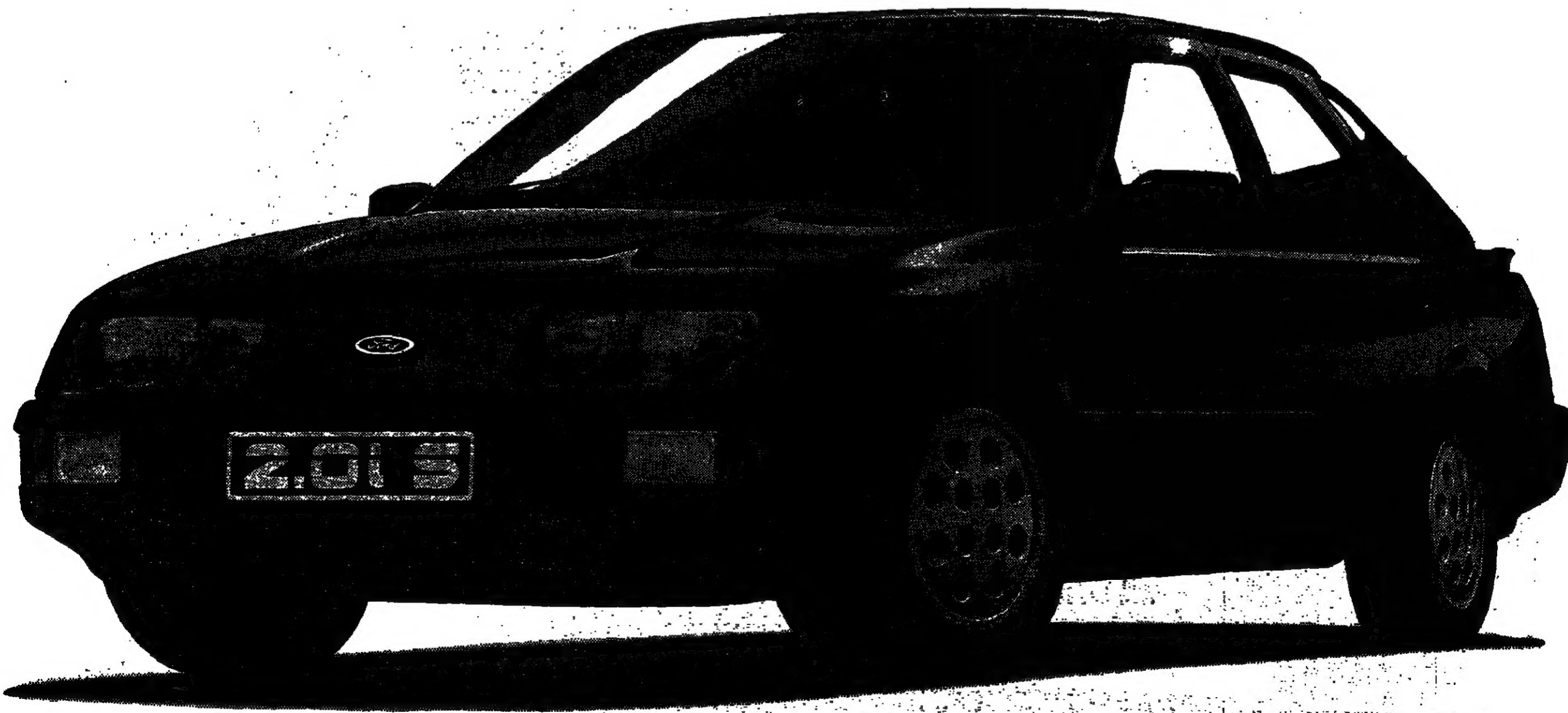
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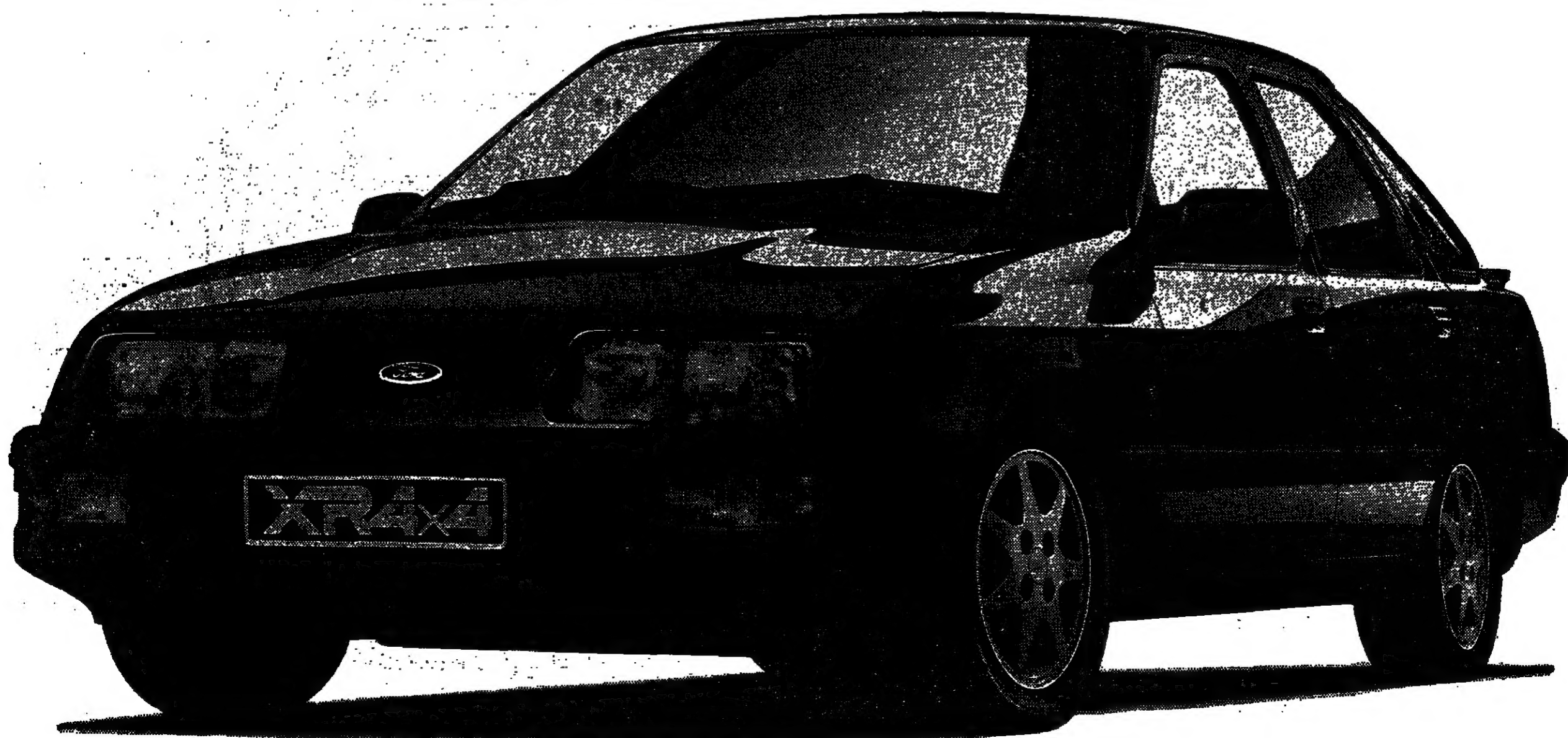
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Jayewardene is advised to negotiate with New Delhi

Sri Lanka's religious leaders seek end to crisis

From David Pallister in Colombo

A leader of Sri Lanka's Buddhist clergy has taken a political initiative to solve the growing communal violence by advising President Jayewardene to open negotiations with the Indian Government and the Tamil separatist leaders based in Madras.

The proposals, from the Venerable Palipane Chandananda, who is based at the Temple of the Tooth, in Kandy — one of the island's holiest sites — will be discussed at a meeting of religious leaders in the President's cabinet office in Colombo today.

They were first put to a conference of opposition party

Battisolea: Troops and police stepped up their search yesterday for guerrillas responsible for alleged fresh attacks in which at least seven security men were said to have been killed. Soldiers at a road block outside Polonnaruwa, in North-Central Province, said that troops and police commandos of the Special Task Force had launched combined operations after two policemen were killed on Sunday night at a nearby bridge. — Reuter.

leaders in Kandy at the weekend, but the details were made public only yesterday. The monk — the equivalent of an archbishop — also suggested that the Government take the small opposition parties into its confidence and work out a common programme — in effect a government of national unity.

This is a significant realignment of Buddhist sentiment, and may signal a breakthrough in the deadlock between the increasingly bold Tamil guerrilla groups and the Government's security forces.

For the past 20 years, the 12,000 Buddhist clergy have been at the forefront of the movement to keep the Sri Lankan state dominated by Sinhalese-Buddhist nationalism. They

were instrumental in encouraging the introduction of Sinhalese as the official language in 1956, a policy which marked the first outbreak of ethnic conflict.

About 75 per cent of the 15 million Sri Lankans are Sinhalese Buddhists, the vast majority of whom endorse the concept of a unitary state. But after the massacre of 146 civilians in Anuradhapura last week, many Sinhalese at all levels have been voicing dissatisfaction with the Government's apparent paralysis in dealing with the crisis.

However, the 78-year-old President will not find it easy to acquiesce to the clergy's advice. The Government has made it clear that it will not talk to the terrorist leaders who have renounced violence, laid down their arms, and abandoned their demands for a separate Tamil state in the northern and eastern provinces.

Relations with India are also strained, as the Delhi Government continues to turn a blind eye to the Tamil training camps and guerrilla headquarters in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, 20 miles from Sri Lanka across the Palk Strait.

Last month, when Mrs Thatcher visited the country, the President chose publicly to criticise India for giving succour to the guerrillas.

Mr Gandhi has let it be known that he has a series of demands to be met before he is prepared even to admit the presence of Tamil camps on Indian soil. The principal one is that Sri Lanka must adopt a foreign policy of nonalignment, which would mean a shift away from present close relations with the United States.

In particular, India is anxious that Sri Lanka does not offer strategic bases to Washington. The thorniest problem is the reopening of negotiations with the Tamils. The Government will have to devise some new form of regional autonomy that will distance the hardline secessionists from the moderates, who are still prepared to talk of something less than a separate state.

The question remains whether the bitterness and the strife have gone too far for that sort of agreement.

Sikhs 'planned to kill minister'

From Eric Silver in New Delhi

SIKHS accused of planting bombs which killed 45 civilians in Delhi were alleged yesterday to have planned to assassinate leading politicians of the ruling Congress (I) party.

This was disclosed in a New Delhi magistrate's court when seven young men arrested on Monday were remanded in custody till next Monday. They are charged with sedition, which is punishable with death or imprisonment for life.

One of the accused, Kulbir Singh, 25, was said to have named Mr H. K. L. Bhagat, Parliamentary Affairs Minister in Mr Rajiv Gandhi's Cabinet, and Mr Jagdish Tytler, a Congress MP for a Delhi constituency, as prime targets. A report published by two civil rights groups implicated both of them in the killing of Sikhs which followed Mrs Gandhi's murder.

Police sources said yesterday that the Delhi bombs and the assassination plot were part of a revenge campaign for Operation Bluestar, the storming of the Golden Temple, last June, and for the November riots. They added that a number of women suspected of being involved in the plot were expected to be arrested soon.

The Government's anti-terrorism law completed its passage through Parliament last night. The Home Minister, Mr S. B. Chavan, assured the Upper House that the measure, which also bans "disruptive activities", would not be used against "genuine" political and trade union activity.

Mr Chavan declined, however, to guarantee that it would not be used against political activists if they indulged in activities

Colony's liaison group named

Peking: China and Britain said yesterday that they would put the seal on their agreement for Hong Kong's switch to Chinese rule in 1997 this month and announced the members of a joint liaison group to oversee the changeover.

At a ceremony in Peking next Monday the two sides will exchange ratification documents on the declaration signed by Mrs Thatcher and Premier Zhao Ziyang last December.

"This brings to an end a long phase which started in September 1982," when Mr Thatcher's visit to Peking initiated the negotiations, a British embassy spokesman said.

Britain side-stepped a deadlock with Peking over the inclusion of a Hong Kong Chinese representative on the liaison group by granting full British citizenship to Mr Eric Ho, the territory's Secretary for Trade and Industry. He already holds a British Dependent Territories passport.

London's motives for including Mr Ho were not to deny China over Hong Kong representation, but to make use of his expertise as the liaison group defends Hong Kong's status as a separate territory after 1997 in such areas as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and the Multilateral Investment Agreement, the spokesman said.

Diplomats in London said reactions in Hong Kong to citizenship for Mr Ho would be mixed. On the one hand it would be welcomed as evidence of Hong Kong representation on the group. On the other it could be seen as precedent-setting political expediency by thousands of Hong Kong Chinese.

Ratification documents on the Hong Kong pact had to be exchanged by June 30. Monday's ceremony will smooth the path for Premier Zhao Ziyang's week-long visit to London next month. — Reuter.

PoW deaths explained

From Alex Brodie in Islamabad

Pakistan has finally replied to a Soviet protest delivered two weeks ago which alleged that Soviet prisoners held by Afghan guerrillas at a camp inside Pakistan were killed when an arms store at the camp was blown up.

Pakistan's version of the events of April 27 is that "agents provocateurs" had infiltrated from Afghanistan and were all killed when explosives were carried "detonated" in a skirmish with Afghan refugees.

There were no Soviet prisoners, said the Pakistani official statement. The Soviet version of events was wrong. It was based on "unsubstantiated press reports."

Those reports, from reliable Afghan exile and Pakistani official sources, said that several Soviet and Afghan prisoners, in an attempt to secure release from their guerrilla captors, seized an ammunition store at a guerrilla camp inside Pakistan.

Pakistan's latest version of events is completely different from its first. Then it said that there had been a clash between rival groups of refugees.

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Blacks hit by slump

From Iain Guest in Geneva

South Africa's black labour force is suffering from a 25 per cent unemployment rate, falling incomes, and increased taxation, according to a new report by the International Labour Organisation.

The report, to be presented to the ILO's annual conference here next month, says that the apparatus of apartheid, while less overtly racist than in earlier years, is being used to intensify black unions and add to the misery of the recession.

It says that unemployment has gone up because of a falling rand, coupled with a 12.5 per cent inflation rate. Pretoria, faced by an external debt of \$14.8 billion, has also increased taxation from 8 billion rand in 1979 to 23 billion rand in 1984.

This has hurt black workers, it says: "In practice, black workers are forced to make that, for them, are very significant contributions to the maintenance of the apartheid system which, in turn, refuses them a voice in the shaping of financial and economic policies."

The report estimates that real incomes fell last year by 4 per cent, and that this prompted a surge in strikes among black membership of unions. The Government has responded by using apartheid to try to crush unions, the report adds. Unionists have been arrested, meetings have been banned, and the Trespass Act has been used to prevent strikes. The ILO says that the black "homelands" continue to supply white South Africa with cheap labour.

Multi-race party ban to be lifted

From Patrick Laurence in Johannesburg

The South African Government is to repeal the law banning one race from "interfering" in the political affairs of another, a well-placed government source confirmed yesterday. A formal announcement of the move is expected today.

He was commenting on a report in the influential Afrikaans newspaper, Die Burger, quoting the leader of the Coloured Labour Party, the Rev. Allan Hendrickse, as telling a political meeting of Monday that the law was "to be abolished."

The source said: "A decision has been taken by the Cabinet. The Rev. Hendrickse is a member of the Cabinet." Mr Chris Hani, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, is expected to announce in Parliament today that the law is to be repealed. This comes only a month after the government's decision to scrap the law prohibiting marriage and sex between different races.

Like the sex law repeal, the abolition of the law banning multi-racial parties will help give credibility to the new three-race Parliament for whites, coloureds and Indians as an instrument of reform.

It will also lend weight to Mr Hendrickse's argument that more can be gained by pressing for reform from within government-approved institutions than by boycotting them. The decision may help remaining councillors in black townships in their battle against popular and sometimes murderous pressure to resign.

The repeal of the Prohibition of Political Interference Act was foreshadowed last year when Mr Hendrickse's Labour Party openly defied it by campaigning for election to the Indian chamber of the new tricameral Parliament. As a wish to have a future in this nominally Coloured party, it land," it added.

Refugees returning home

Nairobi: Thousands of Ethiopians are heading home from Sudan, despite concern among relief workers about the ability of the sick, women, and children to withstand the trek, the United Nations said yesterday.

Up to 35,000 refugees left camps to walk back to Tigre their home province, "because they have heard that rains have arrived, and they need to plant their fields," a statement by the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said. Otherwise, the refugees say, "they will be stranded in Sudan indefinitely."

Some of the refugees appeared to have little knowledge of conditions in Tigre, but many were returning anyway.

Those who are sick and those with young children are urged by health workers to reconsider their decision, but to little effect, the statement said.

Ethiopia's Relief and Rehabilitation Commission said it would set up camps to receive the Tigreans near the border, and appealed for seeds and tools to help them grow crops to break dependency on food aid.

The UN statement said: "The outlook for many of the returnees is not good, and refugee leaders are reserved about their ability to provide enough food for once back in Ethiopia."

Relief workers in Ethiopia say there is a shortage of lorries to take food and other aid supplies to relief centres in the northern highlands and plateaux.

Sudan contains a million refugees, 300,000 of them Ethiopians who crossed the border in the last six months to flee famine and fighting between rebels and the army. — Reuter.

Hawke bid to stop state strife

From Richard Yallop, in Melbourne

The Federal Government last night introduced legislation aimed at ending the long-running industrial strife in Queensland, which has led to the cutting off of electricity, the dismissal of power workers, and the blockade of the state by unions.

The legislation, introduced by the Industrial Relations Minister, Mr Ralph Willis, will bring Queensland power workers under federal jurisdiction. The federal conciliation and arbitration commission would then determine conditions of employment in the state electricity industry, paving the way for the reinstatement of 800 workers dismissed by the Queensland Government of Sir Joh Bjelke Petersen.

"We haven't been anxious to override state rights, but we were left with no alternative but to clear up the hell of a mess that Sir Joh has created," Mr Willis said.

The Queensland Premier said he would fight the new legislation in the High Court. The dispute stems from a strike by electricity workers in February in protest at the use of non-union labour in the state-run electricity industry.

Meanwhile, Brisbane, the Queensland capital, was the scene yesterday of protests by women's groups angry over police raids on abortion clinics on Monday. Television crews filmed the policemen searching for foetuses in clinic drains, and distraught women covering their faces as they fled.

Under Queensland law, abortion is illegal unless done in life-saving, or other exceptional circumstances. The police took away 47,000 medical histories from the clinics, which the state justice minister described yesterday as "factories." Two doctors have been charged, but no women will be prosecuted.

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Three Studies for a Self Portrait (detail) by Francis Bacon, 1972

Behind the brutality of Bacon

Waldemar Januszczak takes a fresh look at the powerful and savage paintings that have won Francis Bacon the rare honour of a second Tate retrospective

IS FRANCIS Bacon the greatest living painter? I ask the question because that is what the director of the Tate Gallery thinks. Bacon's art we are told in the catalogue "sets the standards for our times. His paintings have a timeless quality that allows them to hang naturally in our museums 'beside those of Rembrandt and Van Gogh'."

Consider what is being claimed here. Bacon is being compared with two of the greatest painters ever to have lived. He is being described as the most important British artist since Turner. He is being given that most rare of accolades, a second retrospective at the Tate Gallery. He is being cited as the most significant artist of his day. Even allowing for jingoistic licence, this is clearly not just another Tate exhibition. And I advise all keen witnesses of the times we live in to see it.

They will, I think, be disappointed, though not perhaps immediately. Although the exhibition is concerned mainly with the paintings produced since Bacon's last Tate retrospective in 1962, it opens with a selection of his earlier pictures, the sloth-like saints made to stand at the base of a Crucifixion, and the celebrated Popes, whose blood-curdling screams ripple through the silent world of clerical portraiture like a howling gale.

Bacon's interest in Velázquez's portrait of Innocent X has been, he admits, "obsessive". In the Velázquez original the Pope wears a knowing expression that has been the subject of much discussion. Is that a stern and authoritarian face or a kind and open one? Is he looking out at you or in at himself? This ambiguity underpins the painting's greatness and sets up a fascinating dialogue between Innocent X as a man and the Pope as an icon.

All such complexities disappear in Bacon's feverish

reworkings of the portrait. Bacon's Popes just open their "cruel mouths and scream, long and loud. A thousand different expressions of sophisticated humanity are obliterated by that single animal yell. A mind which seconds before, in the Velázquez original, had seemed capable of skipping in a hundred directions focuses entirely on the experience of pain. Bacon's vision of humanity cuts through the pictures of civilisation like Van Gogh's Reaper slicing his way through a field of corn.

Right at the start of the show a group of zoo animals, a baboon, a chimpanzee, bare their fangs and scream across at the Velázquez-inspired Popes who just scream right back at them. The comparison between these two sets of caged creatures is all too obvious. Bacon's art is devoted much of its energy to underlining the blood-ties between mankind and the animals.

His "Christ" is a bullet-ridden corpse lying dead on a grubby hospital bed. The shuddering centrepiece of *Three Studies of Figures on Beds* (1972) is a scene of violent surgery. The left hand panel of *Triptych May-June 1970*, shows a figure sitting slumped on the toilet. In the right hand panel the same figure is vomiting into a sink.

The received view about Bacon's art and moments such as these, is that it shows the human condition as it is, not as it wishes to present itself to others, that it penetrates to the human unconscious, the violent darkness that is inside each of us. "It is not that man in his scream shrieks to the level of animal," writes the uniformly named Dawn Ades in the catalogue, "but that this animal element is necessary and a part of him, and without it he is restricted or constricted." Thus Bacon's art is deemed to be perform-



Francis Bacon: more than macabre. Picture by Neil Libbert

ing some kind of spiritual enema.

Certainly we have no difficulty imagining Bacon's figures starting wars and fighting them, crossing the thin dividing line that separates sex from violence, love from hate. But we cannot imagine them painting the Mona Lisa or building the Parthenon or composing Swan Lake. By focusing on the physical, overtly masculine face of the human condition Bacon's art presents a distinctly unbalanced view of it. This is its major shortcoming.

However, carefully you allow for higher ambitions, however much you admire the energy he has brought to British art, the thrilling uniqueness of his vision, it remains impossible to ignore

the impression that his art embraces a certain kind of blood-lust, and that it is incapable of recognising the loftier aspects of humanity.

This is surely the most significant difference between him and Rembrandt (can you imagine Bacon painting a tender portrait of his mother?) and Van Gogh (can you imagine Bacon praising the honesty and kindness of his local postman?).

Which is not to say that he is incapable of real achievement. Far from it. But in this huge, 13-gallery show it pays to be selective and, unlike the organisers, reserve our admiration for those moments when Bacon's art succeeds in its often stated ambition of cir-

cumnavigating the intelligence and appealing directly to the senses.

Bacon is usually at his best when he is responding to the work of other artists. The Velázquez Popes are one example. The picture of Van Gogh returning home from the fields another. Not only is he painting sunshine here but also, somehow, the artist's introduction with it. The energy of the sun becomes one with the energy of the artist.

But the painter of the notorious sequence of Crucifixion triptychs that dominate the middle of the show is a significantly lesser artist, a melodramatic pseudo-visionary, prone, unfortunately, to sensationalism. This is the artist who pins a

swastika to the arm of the crucified figure guarding the right hand panel of the 1965 Crucifixion. This is the artist who sees Christ as a broken body slithering down the cross "like a worm" with two broken arms bandaged to the wood.

Bacon and his defenders spend a good deal of their time in print warning against the dangers of taking his paintings too literally. Yet such is the brutal directness of such images that it is, I suggest, well nigh impossible not to take them literally. Unless that is the audience enters into some sort of pact of intellectual dishonesty with the painter and pretends not to recognise what it sees.

It is just as preposterous to claim, as some observers claim (with their eyes closed but also, somehow, the artist's introduction with it. The energy of the sun becomes one with the energy of the artist.

Where this exhibition does provide a real and entirely convincing corrective to the view of Bacon as a macabre, testing the boundaries of propriety, is in six or seven of the triptychs near the end of the show which take us quietly and honestly into his domestic existence, and introduce us to his close circle of friends.

The painter's ability to take a likeness apart and reassemble it in a new order is a consistently impressive feature of the show. The triple portrait of himself, George Dyer, Bacon's lover who committed suicide the day before the opening of Bacon's Paris retrospective, and Lucian Freud, is a work of profound tenderness, as are most of his portraits of Dyer.

As a social observer, Bacon, like Lucian Freud, has done much to turn the grim facts of everyday life into a convincing and heroic subject for high art. As a painter of loneliness—not the screaming, existential, theatrical variety, but the quiet, numbing, ordinary kind—Bacon is a master. The room you are sitting in—he is, I think, incomparable.

Francis Bacon at the Tate Gallery until August 18.

History mystery

Hugh Hebert meets Mr Palfrey

am, han K.

WHAT always puzzles me in mystery thrillers is the explanation, at the end. By that stage all I want is the scoreline. Take away the mystery from life and you're just left wondering why there are so many things you can't understand. They can't all be loose ends.

Though several were in last night's Mr Palfrey (Thames) which, as the goal unswerving seemed to me more creepily credible than usual in this series. It had John Shrapnel as a Marxist historian about to blow the whistle on an alleged assassination by British intelligence during the 1950s Iranian crisis. Palfrey is charged with stopping publication because it

might make things in the Middle East even worse than they are; and someone is trying to kill the historian as a way of making his allegations look more believable.

There are times when Alec McCowen seems almost too consistent in his Palfrey mannerisms, and Caroline Blakiston's intelligence boss, initially so Thatcher-like and chrome-plated, now shows dangerous signs of softening and indulgence. But it's neatly done, quite watchable sub-Le Carré stuff—even Le Carré is subtle Carré these days—and this week it was possible to glimpse briefly interesting questions. Until, that is, we were offered the incredible denouement about the historian being brain-

washed and programmed to the music of Delius. At least, I think that was it. If you know better, please keep it to yourself.

In the old days if you were black in America at least you had some value as a chattel. In the old days in Australia, if you were black and Aboriginal you were just part of the wildlife. And there the old days lasted till after the second world war, and the nuclear pollution of Maralinga, as we heard in Secret Country. In 1978, the British came and looked on the Aborigines, and declared Australia, an empty land, owned by no one.

For this report John Pilger went back to his own country, a course I

suspect is frequently recommended to him. And maybe that was why he seemed less abrasive, less self-righteous than he sometimes has in telling this appalling tale of dispossession and massacre. The outlines have been known, but the cruel detail has only been filled in slowly.

When young Pilger's family had a riverside house in his youth, he did not know it was on the site of a great, long ago destroyed Aboriginal settlement. And only in the past 15 years have there been significant moves towards rights for black Australians. You do wonder, with Pilger, just what they will have to celebrate in the bicentenary of the British arrival.

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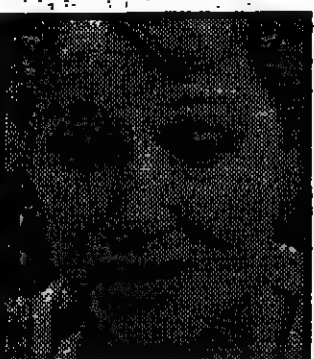
Mick Brown

Ashford and Simpson

TIME has revealed Ashford and Simpson to be the most enduring, adaptable — arguably the greatest — of all the great Motown songwriting teams of that label's most illustrious era, the late Sixties and early Seventies. The husband and wife team's songs for Marvin Gaye and Tammy Terrell, for Diana Ross and Gladys Knight, are among the most dramatic and emotionally draining pop records of all time: ballads to stop the heart, anthems to convince the skeptic that anything was possible.

And as solo performers, Ashford and Simpson have built on their own legacy — critically, it is true, but still occasionally capable of a copper-bottom classic like their recent hit Solid.

They have written for better singers than themselves. Their performances relied less on vocal finesse than the palpable sexual current running between them — the leonine sexuality of Nik Ashford, the more vibrant sexuality of Valerie Simpson — the choreographed symmetry of bodies and voices, applied to songs which are crafted on sweeping choruses and rapturous climaxes. It is



Constantine Cummings at Greenwich

the spirit of gospel music harnessed to the pleasures of the flesh.

It is essentially a public love affair, old-time Hollywood style, take it or leave it. This performance unfolded like an extended morality tale in which the fickleness of the heart and the vanities of ambition (High Rise, one of their best songs) are ultimately eclipsed by protestations of undying love which would seem unwishful and sentimental — phoney even — in less practised hands than these.

The musical arrangements, strong on brass and eschewing funk clichés, made a fitting bridge between the Sixties and the present. Ashford and Simpson's romanticism and optimism is an echo of a simpler, less cynical age, and indeed there were moments when the theatricality of the performance — fingertips extended to each other — seemed forced, and the anthems a mite mechanical.

GREENWICH

Michael Billington

The Glass Menagerie

I RECALL a story of a London performance of the Glass Menagerie being interrupted by loud guffaws from the back row, an audience member turned to remonstrate with this insensitive intruder only to discover that it was Tennessee Williams himself. But Williams (who in my one encounter with him seemed to view his life as a source of baroque humour) had the right instinct for this both a poignant, guile-ridden memory-play and a peculiarly tart comedy.

The virtue of Alan Strachan's new production at Greenwich Theatre is that it manages to reconcile these two things. The familiar story of Amanda Wingfield's obsessive attempt to marry off her shy, crippled daughter, Laura, to the gen-

tleman caller is beautifully told and punctuated by tremulous violin music and sounds like the shiver of rattling glass (courtesy of Fiona Sekacz).

But, while we see the paths of people, trapped in a world of fantasy and imagination, we also see its brutal comedy. When Constantine Cummings's glibly excited Amanda says of the gentleman caller "Wouldn't it be awful if we lost him" we laugh aloud in recognition of her blinkered desperation.

Williams in this play is both a laureate of faded dreams and a writer astutely capable of sending up glibulous romance: witness the narrator Tom's mercurial parody of broken-heart fiction replete with heroines with "eyes like wood-smoke in autumn." Admittedly the first act now seems a little glibly paced in establishing the situation but the second-act confrontation of Laura and the dinner-guest is a beautiful piece of writing and it here played on just the right note.

Michael J. Shannon's Gentleman Caller is both a naive, boisterous optimist (dreaming of knowledge, money and power) and a man sensitive to Laura's needs. And Tonia Fuller plays Laura not as a psychological freak but as an emotional realist who views her ashen future with a moving sobriety.

Constance Cummings's Amanda is also played with superb clarity as an overbearing domestic fester and as someone who coos and swoons with affected southern-belle girlishness: it is the gap between what she is and what

she thinks she is that makes her funny and I shall long treasure the sight of Ms Cummings cowering the assumed suitor with her predatory, unstoppable talkiness.

But the hardest part is that of Tom (Tennessee) and Gerard Murphy conveys excellently the contrast between the past boyish dreamer, swinging on the porch-rails, and the haunted figure of the present who knows he has sacrificed others on the altar of art and freedom.

QEH

Meirion, Bowen

Guildhall Ensemble

FORMED four years ago, the Guildhall String Ensemble is an amazingly proficient team of 11 young soloists performing mainly twentieth century music without a conductor. Their confidence and security were evident right from the start here, in Tippett's Little Music, whose contrapuntal textures and dramatic surprises they were able to dispatch with cool facility. Equally firm and stylish was Mozart's adagio and fugue in C Minor (K455): but the Guildhall Ensemble responded more to its angular expressive chromaticism.

Richard Rodney Bennett's Reflections on a Theme of William Walton was tailor-made for the group: and in-

deed, in this concert, appeared to glance dramatically backwards to Mozart as well as to Stravinsky's Apollon Musagete (which closed the programme).

Taking as his starting point a 13-note theme from the last movement of Walton's second symphony, Bennett had constructed here a shapely set of variations grouped around a central interlude, whose free use of pizzicato and Glissando effects and flexible tempo enabled the work to achieve briefly a sense of repose. If anything the work dwelt too long within Waltonian territory, brooding on the bitter-sweet melancholy inherent in the theme even in its faster variations.

The tensions were stronger about the interlude and a climax of sorts was certainly achieved before the final postlude drawing together all the disparate strands. Bennett's work was blessed with a premier of which the composer would have been proud.

But even more of a joy was the Guildhall String Ensemble's account of Apollon Musagete. Here one could observe them keeping their strongest fortissimo attack well in reserve, but through-out they attained the most diaphanous string sonorities. The gas de deus was wonderfully ethereal. Sometimes one missed the sheer weight and rhythmic momentum of full string band, but the cohesion of this ensemble was breathtaking, as was their concentration in presenting a tricky half-hour long score.

The Glyndebourne season opened this week with Rossini's Cenerentola. Edward Greenfield reports.

Reviving the Rossini magic

THE impish figure of Mozart floats through the Glyndebourne shrubbery on the cover of the latest Festival programme-book. Rightly the designer, Maurice Sendak invests the Sussex Opera House with the sort of fantasy status he conceived for the land where his Wild Things are.

Rightly too, he chose Mozart pictured with a meaningful glint in his eye as the place's principal magician, but as it happens, the 1985 season finds Mozart taking a back place, represented only by a revival of Idomeneo in July, and Rossini as second magician in line was preferred for the opening of the season, a rejigging of the production of Cenerentola first seen two years ago.

Since 1983 Cenerentola has been one of the most cherished additions to the repertoire of the Glyndebourne Touring Opera and this full Festival revival echoes that. The conductor, James Judd, won his spurs in this opera with GTO and now draws from the London PO playing of a freshness and precision — if at times an excessive briskness — that sets a high standard for the season.

Andy Hinds too has now modified John Cox's original production from the experience of directing it on tour, generally simplifying routines and dispensing with some of the more elaborate conceits in Allen Charles Klein's story-book sets with their false perspectives.

The fun of the piece remains, for Cenerentola even more than Rossini's comic operas rely more on ensembles and less on arias. It still works splendidly in an opera house that relies more on well rehearsed team work than on star-singing. This after all was the very

first Rossini opera seen there in 1952.

This year the cast is vocally strong, but leaves one wishing for warmer, more Italianate tones from most of the principals. What we do get that is central to the Italian tradition is a classic buffo performance from the veteran baritone, Sesto Bruscantini as Cenerentola's father Don Magnifico. In the Fifties and Sixties he was an unforgettable Figaro at Glyndebourne and though his voice may now have lost its bloom, his arch but tender than ever. One hopes he may become a Glyndebourne tradition just as the tenor, Huguen Cuenod did.

Carolyn Watkinson is the new Cenerentola having sung the role very successfully with GTO. This is a sweeter gentler view than the fiercely dominant Kathleen Kuhlmann brought to the original production (and will do so again later this season). Miss Watkinson, best known for her authentic performances of early and baroque music here sings with formidable agility and with tenderness too, bringing out the potholes of the role, rare in Rossini, even if she misses some of the sparkle. Robert Gambill, the Count in the Barber at Glyndebourne two years ago, makes an imposing Prince Ramiro. His singing is capable technically, but the sound is never warm and the impossible high notes of his big aria ring out separately, as though from a ventriloquist.

Alessandro Corbelli makes an impressive debut as a perky Dandini, while the most resonant singing of all comes from Willard White as the tutor Alidoro. But the nearest we get to full Italian sounds comes from Maria Taddei and Laura Zannini, both making a welcome return as Cenerentola's malicious sisters.

Edward Greenfield on the recording achievements of two brilliant young clarinetists

Master class

ANYONE who last year followed the BBC's Young Musician on television must have been left in no doubt that the winner, the 17-year-old clarinetist Emma Johnson, was exceptional not just in her year but compared with most other winners. The maturity and imagination of her playing were startling. Yet when I knew she was recording the Mozart Clarinet Concerto, interpretatively the most demanding of all, I wondered seriously whether the project was premature.

The finished record has now arrived (ASV DCA 532), and the severity of the test has been intensified, when another brilliant young clarinetist, Andrew Marriner, has also just recorded the same work (CF 41 4494 1 & 2).

In my comparisons my first response was to note and applaud the extra technical finesse of Marriner. Few clarinetists of whatever generation pour forth such an even flow of warm, con-

solid Emma Johnson's lead-back cadenza in the slow movement — more elaborate than Marriner's — has extra poise and presence, the sign of an artist unimpaired by the recording microphone. On the reverse of her ASV recording, William Bennett and Orian Ellis are the stylish soloists in the Mozart Flute and Harp Concerto, not quite matching the bounce of the recording of the Mozart Flute and Harp Concerto, until a dazzling final cadenza focuses everything.

The CFP still makes an excellent bargain, less than half the price of the ASV, with fine digital sound too. The coupling is a neat rather than inspired performance of the Mozart Bassoon Concerto with Yoshiyuki Nakajima as soloist.

The most positive and characterful clarinet playing I have heard on record for years comes from Sabine Meyer, the soloist who was at the centre of Karajan's prolonged row with the Berlin Philharmonic. Her earlier record of Mozart's Clarinet Quintet (DG 410 670-1) made it plain enough that she is far more a virtuoso soloist than a chamber musician of an orchestral team. Her new record (HMV EL 27 0220 1, more individual still, gives extraordinary intensity to works for clarinet and orchestra by Weber (an arrangement of his Clarinet Quintet, 2) and Mendelssohn (the two Concert Pieces Opus 113 and 114).

The Weber in particular finds her discovering in the brief Adagio slow movement a range of passionate emotion which I had hardly suspected, while the following Capriccio movement displays astonishing virtuosity, taken at high speed but with no feeling of haste. Sabine's brother, Wolfgang Meyer, plays the basset horn to her clarinet and the two sparkling Mendelssohn pieces, and takes the clarinet solo himself in Baermann's Adagio, formerly attributed to Wagner.

It is surprising how many women clarinetists have an edge over their male colleagues in sheer individuality, and I am glad that Thea King's delightful coupling of the Weber Clarinet Concerto no. 2 with Crussell's equally brilliant Concerto no. 2 has now appeared on Compact Disc with the already excellent sound clarified (Hyperion CDA 66088).



Emma Johnson

sistent sound, where there are weaknesses in Emma Johnson's playing still, and the vividly immediate recording has you registering every breath she takes.

In the slow movement the peaches-and-cream sound of Marriner caresses the ear in a way that Johnson cannot quite achieve, yet even there and certainly in the outer movements it is her performance that in its range of tone and expression, its feeling of spontaneity, has me magnetised to quite a different degree. That is helped by the extra rhythmic spring of Raymond Leppard's direction of the ECO compared with Marriner's accompanist, Jane Glover and the London Mozart Players.

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NOTTING HILL HOUSING TRUST

Part-time HOUSING WELFARE WORKER

To join busy housing management team in area office in Fulham. The welfare worker will assist with problems experienced by the Trust's tenants who include families, single people, the elderly, the mentally ill and physically handicapped. She will also be expected to advise and train team members on welfare benefits and welfare aspects of housing management work, as well as liaise with statutory and voluntary agencies.

Formal social work qualifications are not necessary, but a working knowledge of welfare benefits and previous practical experience of welfare work (particularly with the elderly and/or handicapped and preferably gained in a housing context) are essential.

Applicants must be car owners and drivers.

Usual hours will be 20 per week, preferably 4 hours a day Monday to Friday. The salary will be on a range of £5,439 - £5,511 p.a.

For further details and application form contact Jenny White, Notting Hill Housing Trust, 26 Paddenswick Road, London, W8 0UB. Tel: 01-741 1570. Closing date 5th June.


BLACKFRIARS SETTLEMENT YOUTH PROJECT

HAS THE FOLLOWING FULL-TIME VACANCY TO COMPLETE OUR TEAM OF FOUR:

NEIGHBOURHOOD YOUTH WORKER

We are looking for a black (African-Caribbean or Asian) worker for this post which falls within Section 5 (2) of the Race Relations Act 1976. Main tasks will include: developing the use of the Centre, developing work with young black people, organising self-help groups, liaising with statutory agencies, organising playgroups.

Experience of working with young people and a commitment to young people's participation are essential. Driving an advantage. Salary scale 31. Qualified £5,804 - £5,852. Unqualified £3,855 - £7,794. The project has a commitment to anti-racist and anti-sexist work, and to girls work. Closing date Monday 7th June 1985. Application form and job description from: Monica Sweeney, Blackfriars Settlement Youth Project, 44 Nelson Square, London SE1 6QA. Re-employment: Previous applicants need not re-apply.



With a flair for investigating the facts

Audit Commission

Why do our Auditors require many special qualities on top of those needed for standard audit work? Because at the Audit Commission we carry out detailed investigations to help our clients achieve peak efficiency and value for money within all their services. From Housing and Education through to Leisure and Environmental Services, that means uncovering all of the facts.

We undertake these objectives for Local Authorities throughout England and Wales. At present we need a number of Qualified Auditors in the London area. If you possess a recognised Accounting qualification, are under 35 and have several years appropriate Audit experience then the prospects available to you are excellent. You would be on a starting salary of £14,250 which includes London Weighting, and receive a range of benefits which include a generous pension and 22 days holiday (rising to 30 days).

If you want to add variety and interest to your career then you need look no further. Simply write for an application form or alternatively send your CV to: The Personnel Department, Audit Commission, St. Lawrence House, 29-31 Broad Street, Bristol, BS1 2EX.

An Opportunity to Specialise in Social Work

Level 3 £9,771 - £11,061/£11,373
Level 2 £8,661 - £9,477/£10,134

Following a major review, Social Work Services has been reorganised into Children's and Elderly and Handicapped Specialist Groups. In developing our specialist services we have recognised the increasing complexity of social work, the requirement for continuing post-qualification training and the needs of the community for a skilled and totally committed service.

The Senior Management Team has been appointed and we are now looking to recruit suitably qualified and committed social workers at both Level 2 and Level 3 into these Specialist and Intake Teams.

Level 3 posts are available to those with at least 18 months post-qualifying experience and Level 2 posts to those more recently qualified.

Excellent career opportunities and professional job satisfaction are provided and if you are interested in what we believe to be an exciting future please send for our information pack which is available from:

Head of Manpower Services, Civic Centre, Rochester Avenue, Bromley, BR1 3UH. Tel. 01-280 0324 (24 hour answering service)

Bromley

Leicester City Council

As part of the City Council's commitment to an Equal Opportunity Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of marital status, sex, race, disability or sexual orientation.

Recreation & Arts Planning and Research Officer

Salary £9477 - £10107 (under review)

The Department covers a wide range of functions including Community Services, Sports, Parks, Baths, Arts, Entertainment and Special Programmes for ethnic minorities, Disabled, Women and Girls, etc.

A Planning and Research Officer is required to head a small section responsible for the department's forward planning, qualitative and quantitative research, marketing and resource surveys.

This is a key post within a very progressive and diverse organisation. Applicants should be sympathetic to the needs of all the sections of the community, have a sound understanding of the relevant academic concepts, experience of recreation in its widest context and the proven ability to translate theory into practice. At least two years' experience in a similar environment and a graduate level qualification are essential.

Assistance with relocation expenses up to a maximum of £2076 and temporary housing accommodation are available in approved cases.

Application form (returnable by 7th June 1985) and further details from director of Personnel and Management Services, New Walk Centre, Watford Place, Leicester LE1 5ZG. Tel (0533) 648922 ext 7064.

...your city council working for you

HOUSING OFFICER

£7,212 to £8,919 p.a. (inc.) + car allowance

We require a resourceful and energetic person to join our busy Homeless Persons Section.

Staff in this Section have responsibility for administering the Council's duties under the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977, and for carrying out the full range of housing management duties arising from the need to provide temporary accommodation for the homeless, at present totalling 600 units.

The ability to work under pressure is essential and previous experience in the homelessness or housing management fields would be advantageous.

Applicants should be car owners and prepared to use their vehicle as necessary in pursuance of their duties.

For a job description and application form, contact the Housing Department Central Services Section, Taberner House, Park Lane, Croydon, CR9 1DH. Telephone: 01-686 4433, ext 2440.

Closing date for the return of applications 7 June 1985.

CROYDON
An equal opportunity employer

NEW CROSS CAB
BLACK WORKER

Salary: £9,510-£11,355 p.a.

To join a team of four full-time and two part-time advice workers - who operate as a partial collective - supported by two administrative staff.

We are seeking a black worker so that the team may better reflect the composition of the local client community. Advice work experience is essential. You would also be expected to share full management responsibility for this busy inner-city bureau.

Closing date: 12th June 1985. For application form and further details, send self-addressed envelope to: Jean Ellis, South London Area Secretary, GLCABS, 31 Wellington Street, London WC2E 7QH, quoting reference 527.

This advertisement falls within Section 5(2)(d) of the Race Relations Act 1976.

Citizens Advice Bureau

VOLUNTARY SECTOR VACANCIES

LONDON VOLUNTARY SERVICE COUNCIL

INFORMATION/ADMINISTRATIVE WORKER

We are looking for someone with administrative and organisational skills for our busy Information Service. Accurate typing is essential, together with an ability to work under pressure with minimum supervision. Experience of information work and new technology, and knowledge of the voluntary sector, an advantage.

LVSC wishes to improve its services to the black community and therefore is particularly interested in applications from black people.

Salary on NJC Scale A/5 (£7,808 to £9,510 inc. LW)

Please quote Reference: IS/1. Closing Date: 14 June 1985.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Needed for the Greater London Standing Conference of Voluntary Youth Organisations (based at LVSC) to assist in the development of outer London borough Conferences. Accurate typing essential. Desirable skills include shorthand, arranging and servicing meetings, maintaining and updating records. Some evening work will be involved (2/3 evenings per month).

Salary on NJC Scale A/5 (£7,808 to £9,510 inc. LW).

Please quote Reference: SG/2. Closing Date: 14 June 1985.

ACTION RESEARCHER

An experienced action researcher is needed for a two year action research programme based at LVSC, called Computer Access for London Communities, which will study whether disadvantaged groups are getting equal access to new tech jobs and training, and what can be done to help them.

The postholder will co-ordinate the research which will be carried out in five locally managed projects around London. The Researcher will need a full awareness of the problems faced by disadvantaged groups (including women, disabled people, and black and ethnic minority people), and the tact and persuasiveness needed to co-operate easily with local agencies. Experience of the voluntary sector and of microcomputers would be further assets.

Salary on NJC Scale P/3 (£13,481 to £14,229 inc. LW). Please quote Reference: CALG/3. Closing Date: 18 June 1985.

LVSC actively encourages applications from people with disabilities and all sections of the community irrespective of an individual's sex, race, ethnic origin, or sexual orientation.

For job description and application form, write, quoting the reference number, to: Sue Hutchinson, LVSC, 68 Chilton Street, London NW1 1JR.

APEX CHARITABLE TRUST

A national agency founded in 1965 and providing specialist services directed toward the employment needs of ex-offenders and young people at risk, requires a

TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Salary: £9,225 to £10,400 according to experience

Working within the Consultancy and Development Unit, this training specialist will assist voluntary and statutory agencies with the maintenance and development of work related activities.

Applicants with experience of community based organisations and particularly intermediate Treatment, are asked to forward a resume of their career to: Peter Hancock, Apex Charitable Trust, 31-33 Clapham Road, London SW9 0JE. Tel: 01-582 3171.

Applications will be welcomed from suitable candidates, regardless of age, sex, marital status, ethnic origin or disability, and from ex-offenders.

LEICESTERSHIRE COMMUNITY ALCOHOL SERVICES

HASTINGS HOSTEL, 27 Lower Hastings Street, Leicester, Tel. (0533) 547538.

PROJECT WORKER

Leicestershire's Alcohol Services are very advanced and the Hostel is an integral service component, offering progressive care for people with drink-related problems.

Group homes and a Volunteers project are underway. If you are interested in joining a well-established team and you are experienced and preferably qualified in social work, contact Mike Watson (Project Leader) for further details at the above address. Salary £5555 to £7746 subject to qualification and/or experience. Additional expenses for sleeping-in and occasional travel.

Closing date: June 7th 1985.

THE ALCOHOL COUNSELLING SERVICE

SENIOR COUNSELLOR

from September 2, 1985

This is a well-established organisation for people in the early stages of a drink problem based in South London. We are committed to maintaining high standards of good practice, and continuing to develop work with women and black and ethnic minority communities.

This is a permanent post and the person appointed will be expected to provide assessment and carry their own case-load of long-term clients, in addition to running groups and training courses and supervising other counsellors. Long-term experience of counselling and preferably a diploma in counselling or similar qualifications are more important than knowledge of alcohol.

Salary: £5,500 inclusive (under review). For job description and application form write to ACS, 34 Electric Lane, London SW9 6JZ or Tel 01-737 3070. Closing date: Friday, June 14.

BIRMINGHAM TRIBUNAL UNIT

is a charitable organisation providing welfare rights advice and representation at S.A.T.A., M.A.T.'s and Social Security Commissions. We require an experienced

WELFARE RIGHTS CASEWORKER

to co-ordinate the unit's caseload including representation at S.A.T.A., M.A.T.'s, Social Security Commissions, participating in the unit's other services - telephone advice, information, newsletter, recruiting and supervising students and volunteers. A commitment to collective working is essential.

Salary APS/01 (£8,582 - £10,104)

Closing date: 14th June. Interviews will be held in the last week of June. Contact Judith Cooke for application form, job description and further information. Birmingham Tribunal Unit, 4th Floor, Cornhill House, 31 Cornhill, Birmingham B3 1AP. Tel: 021-224 0658.

LEICESTER RIGHTS CENTRE

This city-wide Legal Rights Centre requires a

3-Year Solicitor

Solicitor, Barrister or Experienced Rights Worker with an interest in some of the following areas: housing, immigration, nationality, social services, women, employment, consumer and legal aid matters.

Salary £10,707-£11,352 depending on experience and qualifications. Further particulars and application form from: Leicester Rights Centre, 6 Bishop Street, Leicester LE1 6AD. Tel: 0533 428001. Closing date: 21st June, 1985.

SUNDERLAND YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROJECT

TWO WORKERS

required for action research project. Applicants must have experience in work with the young unemployed and an understanding of action research methods. Salary JMC 4.

For details contact: A.V.P., 29 Stockton Road, Sunderland SR1 7AG.

BIRMINGHAM ELFRIDA RAYBONE SOCIETY

VOLUNTARY PROJECTS PROGRAMME

CONTACT WORKER

A Contact Worker is required for a research project. Informal voluntary educational activities for adults with learning difficulties. The project recruits volunteers to act as paid tutors in the capacity of peer educators. The Contact Worker's main responsibility is to recruit and train students on to the project.

Hours: 27½.

Salary: £6,500.

For further details apply in writing to:

Birmingham Elfrida Raybone Society, 20 Edmonstone Street, Birmingham B5 4TA.

Application form should be returned by Friday, May 31.

Interviews on Monday, June 10.

B.E.R.S. is an Equal Opportunity Employer. All applicants are considered on the basis of their ability to do the job, irrespective of disability, colour, race, sex, sexual orientation or marital status.

West Bromwich Community Centre

PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR

Salary Scale £6501

£5,532-£10,107

Required an enterprising and enthusiastic worker with previous experience of working with the West Indian Community. For this post initiative in West Bromwich.

For job description and application form contact: West Bromwich Community Centre, 15 Leas Street, West Bromwich, West Midlands. Closing date: Friday, June 14, 1985. Applicants will be notified of date of interview.

Age Concern CALDERDALE

CO-ORDINATOR

To develop voluntary social services for the elderly mentally ill and their carers in Calderdale.

Salary Scale 4: £6,555 to £7,255. Job sharing considered. Applicants need to have experience for elderly people, organisational ability, initiative, understanding of the needs of volunteers and carers.

Applications from: Age Concern Calderdale, 10 Waterside, Halifax, West Yorkshire. Closing date: Friday, June 7, 1985.

FULL-TIME CO-ORDINATOR

COMMUNITY WORKING. Experienced person needed for the development of a community working group. Job description and application form from: West London Community Centre, 1511, Lane Community Centre, London W5 3LH. Tel: 01-843398. Closing date: July 31.

SELF HELP ALLIANCE

DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

£11,451 - £12,837

The Self Help Alliance was formed by The Volunteer Centre and National Council for Voluntary Organisations to administer a DHSS-funded scheme of three-year grants to approximately 20 local self help support project workers. Other members of the Alliance are National Association of Community Relations Councils, Standing Conference of Rural Community Councils, Councils of Voluntary Service, National Association and Volunteer Bureau National Voice.

A Development Officer is sought to assist the Alliance in providing guidance and support to the local agencies workers and in co-ordinating the scheme's financial monitoring, training and evaluation.

The Development Officer is likely to have some experience locally or nationally of supporting or managing community development staff who have contributed to the field of self help.

The post is available immediately and will continue for 3½ years. The Development Officer will be based at The Volunteer Centre, Barkhamsted, Hertfordshire (4-hourly train service from Euston: 33 minutes). Considerable travel within England will be required. Removal expenses payable in certain circumstances. The closing date for completed application forms is 21 June; interviews 12 July, 1985.

For further details and application form write to: Self Help Alliance, c/o Finance/Admin Officer, The Volunteer Centre, 29 Lower Kings Road, Barkhamsted, Herts HEN 2AB. Tel: 04427 75511.

VOLUNTARY ACTION CAMDEN

a registered charity with £1 million annual budget, is seeking a

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTANT

with good knowledge and experience of financial and management accounting, especially of all aspects of salary payments.

— general knowledge and experience of micro-based computer systems and an interest in developing their use.

— a commitment to the philosophy of and an interest in the work of a non-profit-making charity.

In return, we offer £10,725-£12,273 per annum; 6 weeks' holiday; superannuation scheme.

We are an equal opportunities employer and welcome applicants from all sections of the community.

Full job description and application form from Gillian Hall, Voluntary Action Camden, 25/31 Tavistock Place, London WC1H 8SE. (01-388 2071).

REACH (RETIRED EXECUTIVES ACTION CLEARING-HOUSE)

the national charity linking retired executives to useful and satisfying experience-only work with voluntary organisations, will move this year to larger premises in Southwark. This will require the appointment of:

PLACEMENT MANAGER

responsible for the placing of retired executives with voluntary organisations and for improving the quality and volume of placements.

OFFICE SERVICES MANAGER

to run the services needed to support the placing of applicants, including the operation of a micro-computer to suggest suitable opportunities.

Both appointments call for experience of commerce or voluntary bodies at management level.

STARTING SALARY RANGE: £5,000-£10,500

For job descriptions, apply to The Director, REACH, Victoria House, Southampton Row, London WC1B 4AH. Tel 01-404 0940.

COMMUNITY SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER AGENCY

DEVELOPMENT WORKER: LONDON

In conjunction with West London Community Action Committee (see above), CVV needs a worker to develop its citywide and Black team with expertise in West London.

Tasks include planning quarterly visits by West team to UK projects, organising UK exchange programmes, disseminating information and experience through inner city networks.

Essential skills: good written and verbal communication; experience of community business development; with specific minority groups. Knowledge of fiscal control, programme planning and relevant local and central government policies desirable.

Salary NJC Scale 6 £9,789 p.a. Closing date June 7, 1985. Details and application form from: Joan Poole.

237 Pentonville Road, London N1 8JL.

Telephone 01-278 0601, CSV.

Is your future in the stars — or in the Guardian? If you're working in science or technology, read 'Futures' in The Guardian every Thursday. Your next job could be in it.

YOU CAN FIND IT IN THE

GUARDIAN

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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

THE GUARDIAN Wednesday May 22 1985 15

SPECIALIST OPPORTUNITIES IN MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORK

Bexley Borough following consultation with Health and Voluntary bodies have developed a programme for planning and co-ordinating the care given to mentally ill clients; the aim being to provide a spectrum and continuum of care.

QUALIFIED SOCIAL WORKERS (3)

£8,403-£10,764 (Car User Allowance payable)

COMMUNITY BASED

To enhance the quality of Social Work to the Mentally Ill we wish to appoint a specialist worker to be a member of an area team. The successful applicant will carry a specialist case load and be expected to offer advice and guidance to colleagues on Mental Health matters. Sound knowledge of the impact of Mental Illness on individuals and their families and familiarity with the relevant legislation will therefore be essential. To pioneer this new development, for Bexley, the successful applicant will need to demonstrate an enthusiasm for community-orientated Mental Health social work.

DRUG ABUSE

This is a very challenging post requiring someone of considerable emotional maturity to join a multi-disciplinary team involved in the treatment and rehabilitation of drug abusers. This post based at Bexley Hospital will involve both in- and out-patient work with patients and their families, from this very damaged client group.

Experience of working with drug abusers is desirable but not essential. However, group work experience and individual counselling skills are essential for the worker to be fully involved in the Unit's programme.

Experience of liaising with a wide range of voluntary and statutory agencies would be an advantage.

BEXLEY HOSPITAL

Required to join a team of 14 Social Workers committed to providing care of the highest professional quality. The work will primarily involve working with one or two Consultant firms. The current vacancy will require knowledge and interest in providing a service to a Day Hospital as well as to in-patient wards at Bexley Hospital. Experience of group work and individual counselling will be a distinct advantage.

With all posts, applicants will need to demonstrate an appreciation of working with and activating community support networks.

Informal discussion and visits are welcomed. For the Community Based post, contact Ellen Dunn, 01-303 7777, ext 2384 and for other posts contact Geoff Elridge, Crayford 525292, ext 103.

Application forms from Housing and Personnel Services Secretary, Personnel Section, Room 29, Civic Office, Broadway, Bexleyheath, Kent DA9 7LB. Telephone: 01-303 7777, ext 2308. Closing date: 7th June, 1985.

Bexley London Borough

SERVICE CO-ORDINATOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES SC.23

(£12,371-£15,611 p.a.)

This is a new post which will carry the major responsibility for developing and implementing a new pattern of mental health services throughout the four counties of the Oxford Region.

The successful candidate is likely to have at least a good honours degree, considerable leadership qualities and the ability to communicate proposals, verbally and in writing, at the highest levels in the NHS and other organisations.

This is a challenging opportunity for a high flyer who should have a good knowledge of mental health services and some planning experience. He or she will not now necessarily be working in the health service. Considerable importance is attached to collaboration with Local Authority and voluntary organisations.

Further details and an application form are available from the Recruitment Officer at the address below, quoting reference number V5385.

Closing date: Midday 12th June 1985

Oxford Regional Health Authority
Old Road, Headington, Oxford OX3 7JF.
Tel: Oxford 44841. Ext 228/248

County of Cleveland Research and Intelligence Unit Research Officer

Applications are invited for a post within the Research Division of the Unit. The person appointed will be required to be responsible for contributing to policy development and review and to major research studies in a variety of fields, including unemployment and deprivation, education and social surveys. Initially the appointment will be on a three year contract.

Applicants should have research experience in a relevant field and the ability to work in an interdisciplinary environment. Equally important is the ability to cope with the requirements imposed by the needs of policy-makers and with changing circumstances and priorities.

Appointment will be made on the career grade £5,922 - £10,107. A salary well above the minimum would be paid to a candidate with substantial relevant experience. Assistance is available towards relocation expenses in approved cases.

The Unit provides a central resource for all Departments of the County Council, and for the four District Councils in Cleveland. The person appointed will be joining one of the best established local authority Research and Intelligence Units in the country.

For further details and an application form write to The Director of Research & Intelligence, Cleveland County Council, Ryke House, 67 Corporation Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland TS1 1LY or telephone Jon Harty on (0462) 248155. Ext. 2376. The Closing date is 10th June, 1985.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

Wigan Metropolitan Borough

BEORMUND COMMUNITY CENTRE

EXPERIENCED COMMUNITY WORKER

to help develop proposed activities. Ability to make contact with various authorities agencies and the local community essential. Some knowledge of planning preferable.

Post funded by G.C. up to March 31st, 1986. Salary, details, application, contact 01-233 2292 or 01-237 2465. Closing date: 3rd June, 1985.

U.K. CHILD CARE DEPARTMENT SOUTHERN REGION

REGIONAL OFFICER FAMILIES AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(salary: NJC SO1/3 £9,477-£11,025 plus £1,248 L.W.)

We are taking a new look at our work with families and young children, and are seeking to appoint a Regional Officer to assist with this task, as well as take responsibility for the management and support of SCF playgroup in London.

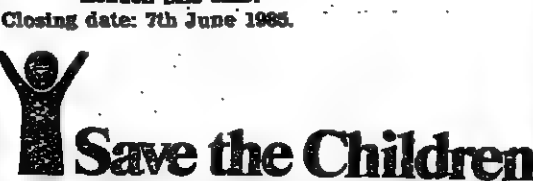
This is a new, time limited (two years) post and will be based at the Southern Regional Office in Shepherd's Bush, London.

Applicants should have proven academic achievement and direct experience in working with families and young children. A relevant professional qualification would be desirable as would proven ability to undertake management and supervisory responsibilities.

For informal discussion please contact Victoria Taylor on 01-743 3311.

For application form and job description please write, enclosing s.a.e., to:

Marlene Maddell
Personnel Officer
The Save the Children Fund
17 Grove Lane
Camden
London NW1 6RD.
Closing date: 7th June 1985.



NEWPORT BOROUGH COUNCIL TRANSPORT AND WORKS DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (WORKS)

Salary: around £17,000 per annum

The Council has recently reviewed its Direct Labour Organisations and is committed to their success through the maintenance and expansion of services and employment opportunities. It has been decided to form a separate department which includes all major areas of the Council's Direct Labour Operation.

This is a key post, reporting to the Director, and carries responsibility for the management and organisation of the Cleansing and Wastes, Parks and Playing Fields, Highways, Drainage and Housing Maintenance services.

Proven management experience in at least one of these areas, together with a relevant qualification is required. Knowledge of contract management, financial control, industrial relations and a high level of management skill is essential.

A car allowance is payable, and assistance with removal expenses and temporary housing will be given in appropriate circumstances.

Application forms and job descriptions are obtainable from The Personnel and Management Services Officer, Newport Borough Council, Civic Centre, Newport, Gwent NP9 4UR. Tel: Newport (0683) 65491 ext. 3145 and should be returned by 3rd June 1985.

NEWPORT BOROUGH COUNCIL IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

RESIDENT HOUSEKEEPER

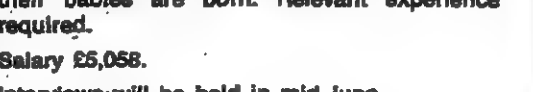
required for
MAGNOLIA HOUSE CHELTENHAM

which provides accommodation and care for 8 girls both during their pregnancies and after their babies are born. Relevant experience required.

Salary £5,058.

Interviews will be held in mid-June.

Further details and application form from
Housing Association,
Imperial House,
Southwood Lane,
Cheltenham,
GL50 2QH.
Tel: (0242) 526778.



City of Salford

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT (ACADEMIC)

SALFORD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
Scale £5,011 - £5,532 - £10,107 Post ref: 67170

We are looking for an enthusiastic and knowledgeable man or woman to be responsible for a section dealing with records of students and courses and the administration of examinations. This includes the preparation of statistical returns and the motivation and control of some eight staff.

You will ideally hold an appropriate professional qualification or degree and have sound administrative background preferably gained in a similar environment. If you think you have the energy to maximise the potential of this opportunity together with the maturity to act effectively in a management role then contact the Personnel Manager.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Personnel Manager, Salford Civic Centre, Chorley Road, Salford, Manchester M27 2BA. Telephone 061-735 3158. Please quote the above post reference in all communications. Closing date for applications: 25th June, 1985.

We are an Equal Opportunities Employer.

AGE CONCERN, ENFIELD

The Executive Committee of this newly established voluntary organisation wish to appoint their first

CHIEF OFFICER

Day care, hospital discharge work and a sitting service to relieve care of elderly frail people are the priority for action, and the successful candidate must possess sound organisational skills and the qualifications to develop and manage voluntary services for older people in close collaboration with local statutory authorities and other agencies. Salary: (£601) £5,000+ inclusive. Car owner/driver preferred. Funding for three years in the first instance.

Applications, to be returned by 21st June, from Mrs. S. Younger, Room, 54 Knatchbull Road, London SE5 8UT. Telephone 01-737 3455.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL

West Smithfield, London EC1A 7BE. 01-600 9000

COMPUTER PROGRAMMER

We are seeking a graduate programmer to work in the Department of Haematology in the development of the laboratory computing system. You will work in conjunction with the District Computing Unit and will be responsible for the day to day running and further development of existing software based on a KODAK 40.

You must be experienced in Fortran and a knowledge of PASCAL or microprocessor system would be an advantage.

Salary (Scientific Officer Scale) £7020-£9800 p.a. inc. Application form and job description available from the Personnel Department on 01-600 9000 extension 3108, quoting reference BM/55.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH & CONSUMER SERVICES

Consumer Services Officer Scale 6/501

(Ref: E19) Salary £9,780 - £11,355 inclusive

Lambeth is recognised as one of the country's leading local authorities in the provision of services to consumers and traders. As well as enforcement of consumer protection legislation we offer a wide range of advice and education services. We now have an opportunity for someone with enthusiasm and commitment to gain broad experience in this progressive environment.

Applicants must have:

Diploma in Trading Standards or equivalent qualification

OR Experience of working in consumer protection, either in an enforcement or advisory role.

OR Work experience of resolving consumers' problems and complaints, using investigation and negotiation skills.

The person appointed could be placed in our enforcement or advisory sections, and applicants must be prepared to work in either role. A good working knowledge of consumer protection legislation is essential, as is an ability to deal with complex issues and documents. Applicants must also have good interpersonal skills, combined with a flexible and sensitive approach to work. The Council is committed to equality in the provision of its services and applicants must share that commitment.

The post offers a 35-hour week, flexible working hours, contributory pension scheme and an essential car user allowance, driving licence required.

The post is open to job sharing and applicants should state if their application is made to job share.

For an application form and further details, please phone 01-622 6855, ext 116 or write to the Personnel Section, Directorate of Environmental Health and Consumer Services, London Borough of Lambeth, 132-146 Clapham Park Road, London SW4 7DD. Closing date: 7th June, 1985.

HOUSING & PROPERTY SERVICES

Trainee Valuer Ref: H.56

Salary: £4,854 - £7,688 inclusive (Grade Trainee A)

The Borough Valuer's Department within the Directorate of Housing and Property Services are looking for a Trainee Valuer to join one of their divisions dealing with general valuation work.

You will be able to gain a broad experience in all aspects of commercial, industrial and residential property valuations.

Ideally you should have an interest in the property profession and enjoy dealing with members of the public. An analytical mind coupled with a flexible approach would be advantageous.

The successful candidate will be educated to the equivalent of 'A' level standard and possess the equivalent of 'O' level Maths and English. You will also be permitted to study for a relevant qualification on a day release basis.

Individuals can apply for job sharing.

Application forms and job descriptions are available from Housing Personnel, London Borough of Lambeth, Hambrook House, Porden Road, Brixton, London SW2, telephone: 01-274 7722, ext 2053. Closing date: 7th June, 1985.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Social Worker Adoption and Fostering (Outposted Team) Ref: SC571/A

£8,313-£11,652 inc. (if qualified)

Lambeth is a multi-racial Inner City borough, experiencing diverse social and environmental problems, committed to the community placement of children in its care. To this end the Borough's Adoption and Fostering Unit, comprising three teams, work closely together and have a progressive approach to their work.

We are looking for a qualified and/or experienced worker who has experience of casework in a statutory or voluntary environment. Interested in child care and current issues in adoption and fostering and having authentic knowledge and experience of children and their families from Afro-Caribbean backgrounds.

The Social Worker will be involved in project and campaign work to recruit adoptive and foster families and will participate in evening training and support groups for families. Current recruitment emphasis is given to finding black families for the black children in Lambeth's care.

Additionally, the Social Worker will have an essential link role with one of the Borough's eight Area Social Services Offices, to which the Adoption and Fostering Unit offers specialist advice, support and consultation.

This advertisement is in accordance with Section 5(2) (d) of the Race Relations Act 1976 where being of a particular racial group is a genuine professional qualification.

INDIVIDUALS CAN APPLY FOR JOB SHARING.

Closing date: 6th June, 1985.

For SOCIAL SERVICES APPLICATION FORMS ONLY please telephone: 01-627 0564 (24-hr service) or write to: The Recruitment Section, Room 500, 91 Clapham High Street, London SW4.

Benefits for most posts advertised include flexible working hours, subsidised staff canteen, sickness and superannuation scheme, generous annual leave.

As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of race, creed, nationality, disability, age, sex, sexual orientation or responsibility for children or dependents.

LAMBETH SERVICES WELL WORTH DEFENDING

WELLINGTON HOSPITAL BOARD

A FRESH START!
A NEW BEGINNING!
A YOUNG AND GROWING COUNTRY!
A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO MIDWIFERY PRACTICE!
WHERE?

WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND

Wellington Hospital Board offers Registered Nurse Midwives a variety of positions in its modern hospitals.

A warm welcome, orientation programmes, on-going in-service education, encouragement to participate in advanced nursing programmes in technical institutes and universities. Develop your nursing skills, expand your horizons.

Write now for further information to: Chief Nurse Wellington Hospital Board PO Box 10045 Wellington, New Zealand

Population Project Co-ordinator Pakistan

An officer is required to co-ordinate the bilateral population aid programme and its contribution to a UK/World Bank co-financed population welfare project, designed to assist efforts to lower Pakistan's population growth rate.

Based in the Population Welfare Division, Islamabad, the officer will advise on topics such as research projects, development of proposals and provide assistance with the design of standard procedures. Responsibilities will also include the formulation of submissions of detailed and costed proposals, and assisting with the setting up and development of the proposed Population Study Centre.

Close liaison with the British Embassy, the Health and Population Division of the ODA and with staff of the World Bank and other donor representatives in Pakistan will be necessary.

Applicants should be British Citizens, excellent communicators, and ideally possess a degree in Social Sciences, Population Studies, Demography or related subject. An understanding of administrative and financial procedures combined with experience of the development of training courses in population studies is required. A knowledge of Urdu plus experience of working in Asian countries would also be beneficial.

The appointment is on contract to ODA, on loan to the Government of Pakistan for one year, in the first instance. Salary (UK taxable) is in the range of £16,835 to £22,275 p.a. including an element in lieu of superannuation. A variable tax free Foreign Service Allowance, currently in the range £725 to £3,425 p.a. is also payable.

The post is wholly financed by the British Government under Britain's programme of Aid to the developing countries. Other benefits include paid leave free family passages, children's education allowances, free accommodation and medical attention.

For full details and application form, please apply, quoting ref. AH312/AMC/TC giving full details of age, qualifications and experience to: Appointments Officer, Overseas Development Administration, Room 351, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF, or by post to: Overseas Development Administration, Room 351, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

Britain helping nations to help themselves

GLoucester City Council

Housing Department Research Assistant—Ethnic Minorities

Scale 6 £2,532 to £2,114 p.a.

The post holder will establish ethnic monitoring and record keeping procedures, carry out research on race issues, and recommend changes in policy and procedures where necessary.

The successful applicant is likely to be a graduate and must have at least three years' experience in housing or a related field.

A good understanding of race relations issues and first-hand experience of the problems and concerns of ethnic minority groups is essential.

This appointment is made under the terms of Section 11, Local Government Act, 1980. The duties of the post will be reviewed at the end of the first year.

Assistance may be given with respect to travel and subsistence expenses.

Application form and job description available from: Personnel Officer Gloucester City Council 75-81 Eastgate Street Gloucester GL1 1JL Tel: (0432) 3171, ext. 47 Closing date June 17, 1985

The City Council is an equal opportunities employer

Westminster Pastoral Foundation

COUNSELLING COURSE ORGANISER/TUTOR

Salary Range £8,500-£9,500 p.a.

The Day Release Counselling Course is a growth enterprise at WPF. The Organiser/Tutor will work a 3 day appointment (Mon/Thursday/Friday) as a key member of the training team.

Write or phone for job description to: Beryl Mason, 23 Kensington Square, London W8 5HN. Tel. 01-937 6956.

Tameside Metropolitan Borough

MANAGER - TAMESIDE COMMUNITY LANGUAGE AND ART CENTRE

THREE YEARS' FIXED TERM CONTRACT £9,477 - £10,107 p.a.

This centre, shortly to be opened, will promote the languages and arts of the minority communities in Tameside. The manager will develop initiatives in the fields of community language teaching and community art work and control the resources contained within the centre.

Applicants must have a knowledge of the issues in the mother tongue teaching, together with the appropriate management skills. A working knowledge of more than one language would be an advantage.

Application forms and further details from Chief Personnel Officer, Council Offices, Wellington Road, Ashton-under-Lyne, Tameside, Greater Manchester OL6 6DL to be returned by 21st June, 1985.

TAMESIDE - AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES EMPLOYER

WELFARE RIGHTS WORKERS (2 1/2)

Required for the Welfare Rights Support Team, a 13-person co-ordinated team which provides welfare rights expertise and advice support to London advice and community services in areas related by the GLC's welfare benefits take-up campaign. Two posts are full-time; one post is part-time (17 1/2 hours per week). Knowledge of the welfare benefits system is essential. Experience of social security tribunals / training / ethnic minority communities would be an advantage.

The WRST is an equal opportunities employer. Full-time salary is £11,043 p.a. (inc. L.W.). The posts are GLC funded.

Further details and application forms from WRST, 15 Old Street, London EC1V 9HL. Tel. 01-253 6083. Closing date: Monday, 10 June, 1985.

COUNSELLOR/STAFF MEMBER in a team at the ANDOVER CRISIS AND SUPPORT CENTRE

A 24-hour service offering non-directive counselling and short term accommodation to anyone with any problems.

Salary: £5,100 - 48-hour week including night duties. Shared staff house available. Tel: ANDOVER 66122

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGIST

Excavation supervisor required for MSC excavation in Exeter.

0392 52428

SPRING BANK HOLIDAY COPY DEADLINES

Will advertisers and agencies please note the following deadlines will apply:

PUBLICATION DATE COPY DEADLINE

Monday, May 27 4.30 pm Thursday, May 23

Tuesday, May 28 10.30 am Friday, May 24

Wednesday, May 29 10.30 am Friday, May 24

London: 01-278 2332 Manchester: 061-832 7200
Tele-Ads: 01-430 1234

THE GUARDIAN

Senior Social Worker

MENTAL HEALTH 58759-511307
Here in the Slough Division, we have an expanding commitment to working with mentally ill and mentally handicapped people and this key appointment offers exceptional scope for a Senior Social Worker to make a significant contribution to major projects at policy level.
Not only will you be leading, motivating, co-ordinating and supervising the activities of field workers, social workers and day care services, but you will be involved in allocation, staff appointments, induction and development as well as maintaining close liaison with other agencies. Assisting in the formulation of the divisional budget, particularly in relation to fieldwork activities, is another key area.
We are aiming to establish clearly our responsibilities under the 1983 Mental Health Act so you will have a considerable influence on the way our thinking evolves.
You should be a qualified Social Worker with wide practical experience, particularly in the field of Mental Health. You should also possess supervisory skills, administrative ability and the capacity to handle a substantial workload. A driving licence is essential. For further information telephone Trevor Farmer on Slough 51201 ext. 235.

Social Worker

RESPIRE CARE E7347 with possible progression to E10388
Here in East Berkshire we are firmly committed to maintaining a high level of care for mentally handicapped people. Short term relief has, so far, been provided by two hostels outside the Division. With the increasing demand for relief care, we are setting up a local scheme to serve the needs of families with children with a mental handicap.
We are looking for a qualified Social Worker to recruit people to care for children with varying degrees of handicap on a flexible and informal basis. This will involve the skilled assessment of prospective carers with a view to effectively matching families with children. Full support will be available from other community based Social Workers as well as the Community Mental Health Team.
This is a challenging and rewarding role for a person who preferably has some experience of working with mentally handicapped people and their families and will provide considerable scope for developing the scheme. A driving licence is essential.
It may also be possible to work on a part-time basis.
For informal discussion contact Trevor Farmer on Slough 51201 or Rob Newham on Slough 623013.
Application forms for the above two posts are available from the Personnel Section, Social Services Department, Highfield, Ledgers Road, Slough, Berks. SL1 2QY. Telephone Slough 51201 ext. 207.

Social Worker

E7065 with possible progression to E10107
In the Social Services Department is committed to building up appropriate Social Services for Asian and Afro-Caribbean communities. There is a number of posts available under Section 11 of the Local Government Act 1986, which have specific and operational responsibilities, along with other specialist posts in the Division, to influence and advise on departmental policy and practice in relation to ethnic groups. We are looking for a qualified Social Worker, for the Children and Families group, whose major duties will be devoted to Section 11 work although some other tasks will be undertaken. The person appointed will carry a case load with good supervision and support and assist in the development of appropriate social work services. The post offers an exciting opportunity for applicants of Asian or Afro-Caribbean background. Informal enquiries to Mr L. Klein. Tel: Reading 585111.
Application forms from Personnel Section, Social Services Department, Abbey Mill House, Abbey Square, Reading, Tel: Reading 585111 ext. 500.

Work Experience Officer

E5,981-E7,257 (if qualified)
The work experience scheme is a well established and vital part of the overall programme at Bracknell Centre aimed at increasing the independence of mentally handicapped people. At present over a half of our 120 clients participate in a variety of placements.
We are looking for someone with the confidence, energy and imagination to further develop this scheme both within the Centre and in the community. A relevant qualification (C.C.S.W., C.S.S. or DIP Thelwell) would be an advantage and possession of a driving licence is essential.
For an informal discussion please contact Phil Bethel on Bracknell 423758. Application forms and job descriptions from the Personnel Section, Bracknell Social Services, Twickenham House, Stimpell Hill Lane, Bracknell, Berks. Tel: Bracknell 423011.

Court and Welfare Worker

E5,922 to E6,490
Central Club is a dynamic organisation aiming to meet the Social, Educational, and Recreational needs of the black community. A Court and Welfare Worker is sought to develop an information and support service for the black community involved with the Courts, including pre-arrest and after care. The post is full time and involves daily attendance at Magistrates' Courts and on occasion at Crown Court. Candidates will be expected to have experience of work with the black community. The post is Section 11 funded with about three years to run.
Informal enquiries to Maggie Startup, District Officer, on Reading 887260 or Lorena Lawrence-Plant at Central Reading Youth Provision - telephone Reading 54421.
Application forms and job descriptions from the Director of Education (VCS), Education Department, Shire Hall, Shirehall Park, Reading RG2 9DE. (SABE please)
Closing date 10th June for all posts.

An Equal Opportunity Employer

Royal County of Berkshire

KNOWSLEY METROPOLITAN BOROUGH COUNCIL
TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT
Economic and Development Division

TRAINEE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

Scale 4/6 £8,264 - £9,712
Applicants for this post should have an academic or professional qualification in economics, accountancy or similar fields or have had some experience in the industrial or business sectors.
More importantly, the person must be keen to establish a career in economic development and be willing to learn the various facets of this activity.
The successful candidate will be required to follow a course of post entry training, for which day release facilities will be made available.
The postholder will assist the Industrial Development Officers in all aspects of their work including industrial promotion and marketing, business development, financial assistance and discussions with Trade Unions, employees and employers.
The post is based at Hutton, A job description is available.
Application forms and job descriptions are available from the Director of Managerial and Management Services, Hutton Buildings, 150-152, Hutton Road, L24 1TA (Tel: 051-448 0245 (24 hours)) to whom they should be returned not later than 6th June, 1985.

The postholder will assist the Industrial Development Officers in all aspects of their work including industrial promotion and marketing, business development, financial assistance and discussions with Trade Unions, employees and employers.
The post is based at Hutton, A job description is available.
Application forms and job descriptions are available from the Director of Managerial and Management Services, Hutton Buildings, 150-152, Hutton Road, L24 1TA (Tel: 051-448 0245 (24 hours)) to whom they should be returned not later than 6th June, 1985.

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WANDSWORTH AND SOUTHWARK CARING HOUSES TRUSTS
TWO ADDITIONAL WORKERS REQUIRED

for the above projects caring for men with a history of mental illness and homelessness. The houses provide stable homes for men previously from psychiatric hospitals and night shelters. The workers will need to give support with problems, be responsible for day-to-day running of the houses and liaison with outside agencies i.e. DHSS, Day Centres, Hospitals and Night Shelters.
Qualifications are not essential but relevant experience in this or a related field is required.
Salary £9,282 - £10,078 pt 28-29 NCS Scale.
Please write with full c.v. and names of two referees enclosing a letter to Graham Farr, Bondway Shelter, PO Box 574, Bondway, London SW6.

INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE

VACANCIES IN THE THIRD WORLD
IVS sends skilled people for two-year appointments to work for development and self-reliance in the Third World. We are looking for qualified and experienced people to work on a modest living allowance in:
Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique and Swaziland

Current requirements: architects, planners, civil engineers, foresters, agriculturalists, social workshop managers/technicians, business training officers, poultry hatchery coordinators, printed textiles crafts instructors, doctors, nurse tutors, occupational therapists, medical laboratory assistants, accountants, teachers - science, maths, geography, EFL, remedial, primary, and pre-school/infant health education.
2 year contract including modest living allowance and flights. Regret no funding for dependants. Applicants must be resident in the UK or Ireland. For further details contact: IVS, 21 Rose Gardens, Dept. 025, International Voluntary Service, 3 Regent Road, Leicester, LE1 6YL.

Economist CBI

Local Authority Finance

The Confederation of British Industry is seeking a well qualified economist to work in its Economic Directorate in a team whose role is to promote and represent the interests of British Industry. The vacancy is in the Economic Policy Department.

The successful candidate will be working initially on issues of local government finance with responsibility for overseeing the development of CBI policy in this field in full consultation with the membership. Specific duties will include monitoring developments, drafting the CBI response to the forthcoming Government consultative document on local authority finance, and preparing the CBI briefing for businessmen involved in rate consultations with local councils.

Candidates for the post must have a degree in economics or a related discipline. They will be numerate and able to communicate clearly both orally and in writing. A strong analytical capacity is essential. A knowledge of local authority finance is desirable but able candidates without such experience will be considered. It is likely that the person appointed will be in the age group 28-35.

Salary will be competitive and negotiable depending on age, qualifications and experience.

Please reply enclosing comprehensive CV and stating present salary to Personnel Department, Confederation of British Industry, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford Street, London WC1A 1DU.

CENTRAL LONDON LAW CENTRE

SOLICITOR

(min 3 years qualified)
For house advice, casework and development work. Bengali or Cantonese speaker preferred. GLC funded. Salary £11,040 inc. London Weighting. All applications considered regardless of race or sex. Closing date 31st May, 1985. Phone Val Hughes for application form/details. Re-advertisement. Previous applications will be considered.

North East London Polytechnic

SENIOR LECTURER

IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE
Salary £11,175 to £14,061 plus London Allowance £1,088 p.a.
Candidates should possess good academic qualifications and have experience in the field of Local Government finance. The possession of a relevant qualification in Local Government Management would be an added advantage.
We are looking for a candidate who is a team player, with a strong background in financial management in local government, including budgeting, costing and financial control. Further to be able to assist in the development of local government finance, including the preparation of financial statements and the control of expenditure.
Application forms and further details may be obtained from the Personnel Section, North East London Polytechnic, 150-154 High Road, Chislehurst, Kent DA2 5AA. Tel: 0181-6090 7788, ext. 5111. Please quote ref. 585/85.
Closing date for receipt of applications: June 5.

King's College School of Dentistry

of King's College London
Denmark Hill
London SE5 8EX

PROJECT OFFICER

Smoking Education in the Workplace
(Second Phase)
Applications are invited for this second phase of the project. The project is funded by the Health Education Council and aims to develop and extend the existing programme of the establishment of a 'Smoking Education in the Workplace' project. The project is a joint venture between the Academic Department of Continuing Education for Adults and the Academic Department of Continuing Education for Adults.
Applicants should possess a relevant degree in health, social sciences or education and experience in research is essential. Preference will be given to those with experience in health education and health promotion in the workplace.
Starting salary: £8,735 per annum, rising to £9,215 in second year, and £9,695 in third year. The post is funded for three years and initial contract period is three years.
Applicants should send two references and a copy of their curriculum vitae to the Project Officer, at the above address, for consideration. Closing date June 5, 1985.

CRANSTOWN PROJECT

A well established programme based community for ex-drug dependants, situated in Surrey Road, L24 1TA (Tel: 051-448 0245 (24 hours)) to whom they should be returned not later than 6th June, 1985.

Applicants should possess a relevant degree in health, social sciences or education and experience in research is essential. Preference will be given to those with experience in health education and health promotion in the workplace.
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Starting salary: £8,735 per annum, rising to £9,215 in second year, and £9,695 in third year. The post is funded for three years and initial contract period is three years.
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GLASGOW DISTRICT COUNCIL
An Equal Opportunity Employer
HOUSING DEPARTMENT

PERSONNEL OFFICER

£12,660 to £13,680
Glasgow is the largest Urban Housing Authority in Western Europe, with 175,000 houses under management and extensive Private Sector responsibilities. The Council is recognised as innovative and progressive in tackling the City's housing problems in the face of severe financial constraints. The success achieved to date is very much due to the calibre, commitment and efforts of our 3,000 staff (1,400 administrative, professional, technical, and clerical, 750 manual, 850 MSC funded).
The Personnel Officer manages a section of nine staff and is responsible to the Deputy Director for developing and renewing Personnel Policies and Practices and providing professional advice and support to Managers on all aspects of personnel management including recruitment and selection, grievance and discipline, health and safety, welfare, trade union, and employee relations.
We are anxious to develop the management of human resources and are actively promoting policies for staff development and manpower planning.
The successful applicant will be required to work closely with the Training Section in implementing policies for career development.
Applicants should have extensive experience of the above areas in either the public or private sectors and should be able to operate at senior level in a demanding environment. All vacancies are open to suitably qualified disabled persons. Superannuation, sick pay, and free life assurance schemes in operation, along with a 35-hour week and flexible working hours. Generous relocation expenses payable in appropriate cases.
If you are interested in this challenging post and would like to discuss it informally, please telephone David Comley, Deputy Director of Housing, 041-227 4818, from whom application forms are available to be completed and returned by Friday, June 21, 1985.
PLEASE QUOTE REF. GUA/21/85
GLASGOW'S MILES BETTER

CHIEF EXECUTIVES DEPARTMENT
RE-ADVERTISEMENT
ASSISTANT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

(£12,243-£13,326)
The Borough Council gives high priority to industrial development and employment creation.
A vacancy now exists for this demanding post in a busy Industrial Development Office.
The section operates a programme of advance factory building, industrial land provision, financial assistance schemes and offers an industrial counselling service. The scale of activity ranges from involvement in the Nissan development to operating a series of innovative schemes designed to encourage new small businesses.
The successful candidate will have had several years work experience of industrial development, will possess a relevant degree-level qualification and will need a considerable level of energy and commitment in order to succeed in this post.
A casual user car allowance is payable.
Previous applicants need not re-apply.
Further details and application forms can be obtained from the Industrial Development Officer, P.O. Box 100, Town Hall and Civic Centre, Sunderland, SR2 7DN. Telephone: Sunderland 76161 extension 2008.
Closing date: 3rd June, 1985.

borough of sunderland

This Council is an equal opportunities employer.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

The TUC requires an ASSISTANT
In its International Department
Trade Union experience, a qualification in a social science, and ability to speak a foreign European language are advantages.
Salary, including London Weighting, starts at £10,991 rising to £14,440.
Write for details and an application form (quoting Ref. ID1) to:
The General Secretary,
Trades Union Congress
Congress House, 1, Russell Street
London WC1B 3LS
Closing date: 3rd June, 1985.
The TUC is an Equal Opportunities Employer

THE CLYDESDALE PROJECT

Project Leader
£10,412-£11,906
This challenging development in working with young people, is funded for an initial 3-year period, by Social Work Services Group and supported by the Clyde Region Social Work Project.
The project aims to offer support, within their own communities, to young people (mainly 12-16) in trouble or difficulty. The leader will be responsible to an independent Monitoring Committee and will assist them in selecting 2 further full time workers. They should have knowledge and experience in work with young people, in particular difficult adolescents, both in an individual and group setting. They will undertake a Development brief for the Project which should include volunteer involvement and community motivation.
Clydesdale District, covering 530 square miles, consists of scattered communities, with its own identity, reflecting the agricultural and mining history of the area.
Applicants are invited from those qualified in Social Work, Education or Community Work, with appropriate qualifications and/or experience will be considered. A full driving licence is essential.
Application forms are available from: The Clydesdale Project c/o B Burnbank Road, Hamilton ML3 9AL.
Closing date for applications: 31st May
For informal discussion, phone Sandra Orlove on 0698 814028.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

Women's Rights Unit is looking for a POSITIVE ACTION OFFICER
The job is about improving equal opportunities for women's employment, training and promotion.
Writing and speaking skills, work experience with women's organisation and trade unions important.
35 hours per week, salary £9,407, 22 days plus 4 days holiday, LVs, GLC funded.
Send large size for job description and application form to: NCCL, 21 Tabern Street, London SE1 4LA.
Closing date: 7th June, 1985.

Social Services
Adoptions and Fostering Officer (Child Care Unit)

Ref: SJ/218/70
£10,404-£11,029 p.a.
Can you offer experience in child care and fostering and adoption in particular, plus organising ability? You will be moving from direct practice for a period to develop another dimension of child care experience? This post can provide an opportunity to expand your career and develop your professional knowledge by sharpening your professional, advisory and training skills, giving experience of work in a multi-departmental setting, social, medical and legal advisers and Panels, and by expanding your understanding and experience of issues and cases in the child care field. Based at County Hall, your focus will be on achieving effective adoptive arrangements in terms of advice, decisions, organisation of the Adoption Panel and co-ordination of

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

THE GUARDIAN Wednesday May 22 1985 17

ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT Advice Arcade Manager

PO (38-41) £11,582-£12,645 p.a.

The Council is committed to the establishment of an all purpose City Centre Advice Arcade providing consumer advice, welfare rights guidance and housing advice to the citizens of Norwich and the surrounding area.

To help achieve this goal, an enthusiastic person is required to co-ordinate the establishment and development of the Advice Arcade who will take the day to day management responsibility for the project. The postholder will be responsible for ensuring the provision of an effective advisory service to the public by:-

- acting as the Centre's specialist on legal matters and, in consultation with the Administration Department, interpreting laws, regulations and practices relating to advisory matters;
- ensuring staff are aware of changes in legislation or any matters which may affect their role as Advisory Officers;
- discussing cases with Ward Councillors, the DHSS, Age Concern and other caring or statutory bodies;
- working closely with the Centre's staff on complex cases;
- visiting household clients;
- advising the Council's Committees and Working Parties, as required;
- assuming day to day management responsibility for financial and personnel matters.

This position is likely to appeal to someone with a commitment to the advisory services mentioned and with a capacity for hard work. The successful applicant must be able to communicate with, and retain the respect and trust of people in all walks of life at all levels. Experience in one or more of the advisory services would be a distinct advantage and the ideal candidate would also have a legal background. However, quality of character, a sympathetic approach and management skills matter too.

Further details and an application form are available from Ken Collins, Personnel Department, City Hall, Norwich. Tel: (0603) 622233 Ext. 226. Completed applications should be returned by 10th June 1985.

Norwich is an equal opportunity Employer



Islington Council

CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S DEPARTMENT

POLICY DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

The Council is committed to tackling local deprivation by the development of services, a radical programme of decentralisation and by a commitment to equal opportunities and participation. Two people are needed to join a small team advising the Chief Executive and Councillors on policy development and priorities.

PRINCIPAL POLICY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

(P.O.3) (MATERNITY LOCUM APPOINTMENT) (£258.44 per week inclusive)

Candidates need to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in policy analysis and/or programme planning. This will need to have included working with senior specialist and non-specialist personnel as well as the preparation and presentation of reports to committees or similar bodies.

Candidates need to be able to analyse complex issues, develop policy options and express their implications (including financial) clearly in written and oral reports. Knowledge of budget making and associated procedures for setting priorities is essential as is the ability to co-ordinate the work of staff from different departments. An understanding of present Government policies on local authority finance and the inner cities is essential.

Ref: CE.1.

SENIOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT OFFICER

(S.O.2) JOB SHARABLE £11,652-£12,273 per annum including £1,248 London Weighting

Candidates need to have a minimum of 3 years' experience in policy analysis and/or programme planning. This will need to have included working with senior specialist and non-specialist staff as well as preparing and presenting reports to senior staff.

Candidates need to have a knowledge of budget making and priority setting procedures, the ability to simplify complex issues and express them clearly in writing or orally, and be able to undertake systematic investigation and fact finding on particular topics. An understanding of Government policies on local authority finance and the inner cities is essential.

Ref: CE.2.

Application forms and job descriptions available from the Borough Secretary, Town Hall, Upper Street, London, N1 2UD. Tel: 01-359 9010 (24 hour answering machine) quoting the appropriate reference. CLOSING DATE: 7th June 1985.

Our jobs are open to all races, both sexes, disabilities and gay men and we have a positive attitude towards the employment of disabled people.

GLC Working for London

Our equal opportunities policy can work for you. In many areas of the Council's work, women, ethnic minorities and people with disabilities are under-represented. Our positive approach to equal opportunities is aimed at redressing this imbalance and we would particularly welcome their applications for the posts:

Department of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering

Deputy & Assistant Directors

Two chartered members of either IEE, IMechE or CIBSE with extensive professional and management experience, gained in large engineering design or maintenance organisations, are being sought to run key branches within the Department of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering. Design & Technical Policy Branch - concerned with the design, installation and commissioning of mechanical, H & V, electrical and electronic projects and services for the GLC and ILEA, a large energy management programme and the engineering aspects of Building Regulations Control.

Maintenance Branch - responsible for engineering maintenance and operational activities within GLC and ILEA buildings, the Woolwich Ferry, Thames Piers and tunnels plus a wide range of electronic installations and equipment.

The Deputy Director will carry additional departmental responsibilities and along with the Assistant Director will be a member of the Department's Management Board.

Deputy Director: £25,533-£27,591 inc. Ref: SE6396. Assistant Director: £25,533-£27,591 inc. Ref: SE6395.

Write to FE/SE1/SQA, Room 1B35 or tel: 01-633 5136. Application forms must be returned by 7 June 85.

To obtain your form write to the appropriate Staff Section, quoting the ref. and room number on the envelope, to: GLC, The County Hall, London SE1 7PB. Or telephone the number given.

The GLC is an equal opportunities employer. We invite applications from women and men from all sections of the community, irrespective of their ethnic origin, colour, sexual orientation, disability, who have the necessary attributes to do the job.

Job sharing arrangements are open to all applicants.

YOUTH SERVICES

COMMUNITY SERVICE VOLUNTEERS

THE NATIONAL VOLUNTEER AGENCY
FIELD WORKER: BASILDON

An energetic diplomat is required to work in partnership with Essex Social Services on the voluntary sector in the Basildon area. The postholder will be responsible for ensuring the provision of an effective advisory service to the public by:-

- acting as the Centre's specialist on legal matters and, in consultation with the Administration Department, interpreting laws, regulations and practices relating to advisory matters;
- ensuring staff are aware of changes in legislation or any matters which may affect their role as Advisory Officers;
- discussing cases with Ward Councillors, the DHSS, Age Concern and other caring or statutory bodies;
- working closely with the Centre's staff on complex cases;
- visiting household clients;
- advising the Council's Committees and Working Parties, as required;
- assuming day to day management responsibility for financial and personnel matters.

This position is likely to appeal to someone with a commitment to the advisory services mentioned and with a capacity for hard work. The successful applicant must be able to communicate with, and retain the respect and trust of people in all walks of life at all levels. Experience in one or more of the advisory services would be a distinct advantage and the ideal candidate would also have a legal background. However, quality of character, a sympathetic approach and management skills matter too.

Further details and an application form are available from Ken Collins, Personnel Department, City Hall, Norwich. Tel: (0603) 622233 Ext. 226. Completed applications should be returned by 10th June 1985.

Norwich is an equal opportunity Employer



TURNING POINT is a registered charity and company limited by guarantee in the field of drug and alcohol abuse. Recently, Turning Point extended its activities to include residential mental health. Founded in 1984, Turning Point currently operates 30 centres throughout the country offering a wide range of services to clients and their families and other professional agencies.

SENIOR SOCIAL WORKER

Davies Centre, London SW8

£9,780-£11,355 inclusive

The Davies Centre is a 15-bedded rehabilitation project for male and female problem drinkers.

The project is directed towards the group of problem drinkers who do not need an intensive therapeutic programme and as part of this approach works with the management of relapse. Also the project offers some community-based counselling. A Senior Social Worker with experience in the residential and alcohol field is required; with experience of counselling problem drinkers, liaising with other statutory and non-statutory agencies, and should have a flexible and imaginative approach to the work of the agency.

Further details can be obtained from Andy Fox on 01-627 1262.

SOCIAL WORK ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

London EC1

£8,984 inclusive

A person is required to assist one full-time and two part-time Regional Directors in the administration of the Social Work Department at Head Office.

This post carries a large range of responsibilities and we are looking for someone who can use his/her own initiative and work under pressure. Applicants should be numerate and have sound secretarial and administrative skills. Applications would be particularly welcome from graduates.

For application form and job description, please telephone 01-406 3947. Closing date: 5th June, 1985.

WILSON & LEIGH COUNCIL

FOR VOLUNTARY SERVICE

This new C.V.S. is appointing three full-time workers funded by a five-year Urban Aid grant.

We are looking for enthusiastic and energetic people committed to working with voluntary and community groups. The three posts are:-

CO-ORDINATOR

responsible for overall direction. Salary: £9,114.

ADMINISTRATIVE/RESOURCES WORKER

responsible for running the office. Salary: £8,632.

FIELDWORKER

responsible for outreach work to local groups. Salary: £8,532.

For full details and large A4, B5, B6, B7, B8, B9, B10, B11, B12, B13, B14, B15, B16, B17, B18, B19, B20, B21, B22, B23, B24, B25, B26, B27, B28, B29, B30, B31, B32, B33, B34, B35, B36, B37, B38, B39, B40, B41, B42, B43, B44, B45, B46, B47, B48, B49, B50, B51, B52, B53, B54, B55, B56, B57, B58, B59, B60, B61, B62, B63, B64, B65, B66, B67, B68, B69, B70, B71, B72, B73, B74, B75, B76, B77, B78, B79, B80, B81, B82, B83, B84, B85, B86, B87, B88, B89, B90, B91, B92, B93, B94, B95, B96, B97, B98, B99, B100, B101, B102, B103, B104, B105, B106, B107, B108, B109, B110, B111, B112, B113, B114, B115, B116, B117, B118, B119, B120, B121, B122, B123, B124, B125, B126, B127, B128, B129, B130, B131, B132, B133, B134, B135, B136, B137, B138, B139, B140, B141, B142, B143, B144, B145, B146, B147, B148, B149, B150, B151, B152, B153, B154, B155, B156, B157, B158, B159, B160, B161, B162, B163, B164, B165, B166, B167, B168, B169, B170, B171, B172, B173, B174, B175, B176, B177, B178, B179, B180, B181, B182, 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Democrats in search of their soul

COMMENTARY
Michael White



ENJOYABLE though it may be, the spectacle of President Reagan's well-deserved discomfort over Eiburg, Belsen, and the budget is unlikely to amount to much, unless the Democrats pull their act together. As things stand, the defensive and fragmented state of the party makes one long for the comradely good sense of Labour or the disinterested adherence to principle of Dr David Owen.

The one issue on which a prominent Democrat can make the Republicans sound stupid and boring is drug abuse. This is a topic which Nancy Reagan has chosen to make her own. Recently, she even hosted a two-day seminar for the wives of presidents and prime ministers from which Mr Denis Thatcher's valuable opinions were also excluded. But Mrs Reagan has never exerted anything more serious than Californian sherry. She thinks dollar bills are for buying clothes with.

So far so good for the Democrats. Unfortunately, their prominent colleague who makes the First Lady look irrelevant is the Rev. Jesse Jackson. When not rescuing American hostages or proclaiming that some of his best friends are Jewish, he finds time to address high school audiences. He is a sensation. The preacher tells them about his own youth. He invites the kids to pray with him so that Johnson Junior High or Spingarn School will become a drug-free school and all their grades improve. "Oh, father, we thank Thee for a new day and a new opportunity. We are coming unto ourselves to get well, never

again to sink into the trough of drugs or alcohol." Then he asks for drug users to step forward and about 100 usually do. This is well beyond the capacity of Mrs Reagan or even the great Communicator himself. But then what Jackson really underlines is that this kind of performance is also beyond Gary Hart, Edward Kennedy, and the Democrats' lesser-known hopefulls for 1988, not excluding Governor Bruce Babbitt of Arizona, recently described by an admirer as "less exciting than Walter Mondale." Mr Babbitt may run for President in 1988 as a means of avoiding being defeated for Governor in 1986, which sounds less than encouraging.

Mistrusted by elected politicians, black and white, Jackson is a symbol of the party's dearth of plausible candidates at a time when the Republicans have plenty, including Senator Bob Dole and his wife, Elizabeth, the Transport Secretary. But he is also too troublesome and too important to be ignored. Jesse got the black vote out 80 per cent for Mondale, though doing so he also helped Reagan get out a comfy 65 per cent of the whites—which is also part of the problem. It was even worse in the South, where at this moment the Republicans are conducting the most blatant raid since the Romans canvassed the Sabine women: "Operation Open Door," a 100-day drive to woo 100,000 Democrats in the south and west, where modern elections are won and lost. They have started well. When William Lucas, a successful Democratic official with his eye on the govern-

ment of Michigan swam ashore, President Reagan himself laid out a reception and a dinner with his cabinet on a yacht on the Potomac. But Mr Lucas got bored with the party of Lincoln. "I feel I'm at home," he proclaimed, "being proof that smooth rationality is no one race or party's monopoly."

What have the Democrats done about their continuing humiliations since Mr Mondale went down the plughole to become a millionaire? Bless them, they have agonised. They appointed a new chairman, Mr Paul Kirk, who set about firing the staff and creating a new policy council to find the way back to traditional values. Jesse Jackson threatened to walk out of the party, and the unions ignored his advice not to pick their candidate too early next time. But Kirk was judged by some southern and western Democrats to be too much a creature of his former boss, Ted Kennedy, and the "special interests," a euphemism for blacks and unions. Protecting their loyalty, they formed a rival Democratic leadership council to find the way back to even more traditional values.

Organisation, money, policy—the Democrats are now definitely aware that something has changed. The New Deal is over. Worse, Reagan took with him from the party his optimism and its penchant for budget deficits, preferably with other people's money. What to do to meet the conservative challenge? Growth? Fiscal responsibility? A mean-spirited welfare state? Traditional values and strong defence?

They still haven't a clue. Senator Kennedy, the only man in the country unaware that he isn't going to be President, scampers towards the centre where Senator Hart arrived before him. Vaguely aware that his neo-liberal rationalism makes him sound unempathetic to the poor, Mr Hart tried a new pitch last weekend: he appealed to black ruffians. Governor Babbitt (the only candidate with an MA from the University of Newcastle) has meanwhile acquired contact lenses.

On Capitol Hill, where good men toil, the result is discord and deference, the latter a product of the monarchical system here. No sooner is the President defeated on Contra aid than Nicaragua's Ortega goes to Moscow and Speaker Tip O'Neill, soon-to-be leader of the old guard (Ted Kennedy just is tipped to get his local seat), virtually says, "Sorry sir, we didn't mean it."

They are showing some fight over the budget, defending popular social interests like pensions against the bloated welfare role of the Pentagon—Keynes wrapped up in the Stars and Stripes. But it is still not clear who will get the final credit. The Democrats very decently let the President pinch their tax reform proposals and no one likes to be thought a wimp on defence.

So there have been no proposals to nationalise the defence contractors on the grounds that a Polish black marketer could manage them more honestly and efficiently. And when the party's defence lobby (yuppies and conservatives) helped save the MX missile by a few votes, the suspicion existed that the Pentagon always had a few extra patriotic votes in a shoe box under the bed if necessary, presumably the same shoe box in which it has sailed away \$4 billion (or is it \$50 billion?) in unspent defence dollars since 1981.

Ligachev: meteoric
MARTIN WALKER
reports from Moscow

Tomsk cat

ONE OF THE latest recruits to the Politburo, Mr Yegor Ligachev, is swiftly emerging as one of the most powerful men in the country, immediately behind Mr Gorbachev. Although there is no constitutional position in the Soviet Union for a deputy leader, Mr Ligachev is now in effect the second General Secretary.

Appointed to the Politburo only last month, Mr Ligachev has had a meteoric rise in the last two years. He was the first secretary of the important industrial region of Tomsk in Siberia, and then in 1983 Yuri Andropov moved him to Moscow to run the party organisation department of the Central Committee.

Mr Ligachev is the driving force behind the new anti-alcoholism campaign. A confirmed teetotaler, and something of a puritan in his personal life, it was he who briefed leading party officials on the crackdown on alcoholism at a meeting in Moscow on May 13.

Mr Ligachev has been given the responsibility of planning and implementing social reforms which go hand in hand with Mr Gorbachev's domestic strategy of modernising the economy. The campaign against alcoholism is the first move in a series of measures which are aimed at increasing labour discipline, cutting down on crime, and on the black economy.

Mr Ligachev remains his key Central Committee post as its secretary. But he also controls party appointments and is Mr Gorbachev's right-hand man in ensuring that the next Central Committee and the party's regional organisations will be dominated by men who are committed to the Gorbachev Programme.

But it would be simplistic to see Mr Ligachev simply as Mr Gorbachev's enforcer. During his years in Tomsk, Mr Ligachev became something of a hero among Russian conservationists for the drive and money he put into preserving and restoring the old heart of the city. He was also the driving force behind the celebrated Tomsk Library, which has built up an unrivalled collection of original manuscripts of Soviet literature.

Moscow literary sources say that in recent weeks there has been an almost tangible easing of the atmosphere. The administration is now run by men who love books and enjoy the company of writers. Keen on physical fitness, and with little time for subordinates who refused transfers because they preferred to stay in Moscow, or who went through divorce, he won the reputation of an ascetic and caught the eye of Mikhail Suslov, for the last 30 years the party's grey eminence and ideological chief. It was Suslov who suggested he be promoted to Tomsk, and Suslov who recommended him to Andropov as the kind of dedicated and incorruptible figure the party needed.

It was plain in the last months of the Chernenko administration that Mr Ligachev had become the Gorbachev man in the Central Committee, watching over party appointments on his behalf, standing at Mr Gorbachev's side during his eye-popping speeches in the Soviet elections, and jointly supervising the Supreme Soviet elections of 1985-4.

Ligachev's emergence as the right-hand man is an important symbol of the style of the Gorbachev regime, pointing to its serious and almost puritanical sense of purpose.

"Ligachev's only relaxations are books, skiing, and his family," said one Russian who knows him. "But even as a family man his political commitment shows through. The only men he would promote were ones he thought were good fathers, claiming that anyone who could not bring up his own children properly was not fit to be a party official."



MARTIN PAWLEY interprets Patrick Jenkin's rejection of Mies van der Rohe's Mansion House building as a conservationists' charter against creative architecture

An end to the tower of babble

THERE are two tragedies in life, said George Bernard Shaw. The first is not to get your heart's desire. The second is to get it. Such aphorisms must, alas, be the only consolation for property developer Peter Palumbo, now that the Secretary of State for the Environment has decided to refuse permission for his Mansion House Square project.

If Patrick Jenkin had decided to run the gauntlet of the massed conservationists and self-appointed guardians of architecture and planning who were plotting to haul him through the courts if he allowed Mr Palumbo's appeal against the City of London's rejection of the 290ft tower designed by Mies van der Rohe, he would have had a fight on his hands that the ramshackle English planning systems could never have survived.

The best that can be said about the decision, details of

which have not yet been revealed, is that it was expedient. The worst is that it has set a seal on the built environment of the future.

Conservationist hyperbole to the contrary, the 180,000 square feet of Victorian office buildings that the Government has saved from replacement by a bank tower and a square, are nothing more than ruins. Mapping and Webb, the corner block most extravagantly praised by Save Britain's Heritage and the Victorian Society, has just been served with its third dangerous structures notice and, in his herculean attempt to keep the 12 freeholds and 345 leaseholds together so that the square could be built at all, Mr Palumbo has already spent over £1 million propping up the entire complex.

This motley collection will no doubt be presented as a great economic opportunity by the lobby that has triumphed over enlightened

patronage, but it remains to be seen what can really be done with it. Peter Palumbo himself will say nothing about the future of the site until the grounds for refusal have been made public. The conservationists, who have behaved as if the buildings belonged to them, must now face the fact that this is not the case.

More important than the ultimate fate of the buildings are the implications for architecture itself. In the battle for Mansion House Square, professional opinion has been split between architects who saw a threat in the principle of patronage upon which they have always depended—men like James Stirling, Richard Rogers, and Norman Foster—and those like Terry Farrell, who feel they can live with the preserved facades and extrapolated historicism preferred by environmentalists.

The modernists knew that they would never find a bet-

ter defensive position than that so poignantly offered by the greatest and most influential architect of the 20th century. If the works of Mies van der Rohe could not be upheld, then no other architects could rebut the hostility raging about the profession for 15 years.

Behind this is the dim outline of the larger environmentalist political philosophy expressed by the Greens in Europe and the Ecology Party here. Glass skyscrapers cannot be works of art or masterpieces of architecture, for such things will henceforth be evaluated according to different criteria. In the conservationist world of tomorrow, the winners will always ride bicycles through narrow streets and the losers be banished to high-tech ghettos like Milton Keynes.

As instructive as the denial of architectural patronage by the young world of conservationists, is the Lord-

ship smothering of architectural technology by those once employed to teach it. Prof. Geoffrey Broadbent, who played a prominent part in the 1984 public inquiry into Mansion House Square, has more recently made a big name for himself denouncing the mysterious "buildings disease" that, in his opinion, afflicts everyone involved with air-conditioned buildings. Ignorant of — or indifferent to — the fact that a large part of the population of the United States has lived in a totally air-conditioned environment — car, house, and office — for generations or more, he plays up to those who believe any evil of modern architecture, from legionnaires' disease to insanity.

As a result, London has lost £100 million worth of private sector construction, an ultra modern bank building, an enclosed shopping centre, and a public square flanked by works of undis-

puted architectural genius. But the City of London, the GLC Historic Buildings division, the Royal Fine Arts Commission, the Victorian Society, and the other organisations and individuals that have won a famous victory, this price will not seem excessive.

The battlefield itself, with its scaffolded and boarded-up buildings, crumbling remnants of long-lost imperial merchant power, now lies like so much of the rest of Britain, purposeless and exhausted.

What will become of the energy that went into the assembly of Peter Palumbo's 25-year dream? The site that was so painstakingly assembled into a state of possibility must now be split up — relet, or compulsorily purchased. Whatever replaces Mansion House Square can only be less than it might have been — and that is the true victory of conservation over creative architecture.

Gerry and the Sinn Fein pacemakers

PAUL JOHNSON on the polls and the IRA

NORTHERN IRELAND last week saw Sinn Fein supporters parading tricolours, shooting pro-IRA slogans, and trumpeting the entry of 59 of their councillors into the province's town halls.

This week saw what has now been termed the "cutting edge" of the Republican movement in action: four police officers blown to pieces when their armoured car disintegrated under the force of a 1,000lb bomb.

In the brutal reality of Northern Ireland politics these two inextricably linked events are a vindication in many Republican eyes of Mr Gerry Adams's bomb and ballot box philosophy. It is now widely believed that Mr Adams — regarded as the most capable person in the movement at thinking

simultaneously in political and military terms, as well as its most visible and charismatic figure — has had his own position strengthened in the last week. The row inside the IRA over the phase being given to the political campaign has cooled for the time being.

The repercussions of the week are being felt almost everywhere. The Unionists are enraged at having to sit down in council chambers with people who support the IRA. The Government is trying to ostracise democratically elected representatives and the nationalist Social Democratic and Labour Party will be edged into temporary alliances with Sinn Fein on some local authorities so Unionists can be defeated.

In the past three years Mr Adams has got a grip of Sinn Fein, turning it into a coherent and efficient political party and himself into a Member of Parliament, albeit an abstentionist. Sinn Fein, with its advice centres operating at grass roots level, has been restructured and is now electorally experienced, having fought since 1982 the Assembly, European, and local polls.

These last elections have enabled the party to build up a middle leadership of councillors — 50 of them spread through 17 of the province's 26 local authorities — whereas in the past it relied on five or six personalities. Sinn Fein's impact has masked the way its total vote has barely improved since 1982 and nationalists

are still polling heavily in favour of the SDLP.

But despite the apparent preoccupation with the political side, it would be wrong to categorise Mr Adams as a dove, because he regards the IRA as an essential and integral part of the struggle. Since the beginning of this year, the IRA has killed 25 people. Although it was restrained during the election run-up, the paramilitaries themselves admit that at other times more imposing limitations come from weapons and logistical problems.

At the annual 1916 Easter Rising commemoration in Belfast this year, Mr Adams outlined his thinking on the Sinn Fein/IRA relationship. He said: "The development of an open, popular and rele-

vant political party is as important as the continued resistance of the IRA. The IRA are political soldiers who use armed means to resist armed aggression. To consolidate that resistance, to politicise and republicanise it is a mighty task. It is also a necessary and urgent one."

The Government has little alternative but to resist Unionist pressure for a ban on Sinn Fein. Although the entry of the party's councillors into local government is undoubtedly offensive to ministers, to proscribe it would invite criticism from all over the world that the British are prepared to ditch democratic principles when it suited them.

There is also the more practical point that Sinn Fein could then get up to all

sorts of tricks, such as standing candidates under alternative names. After the local government elections and Monday's bombing outrage, Mr Adams will probably see any internal threat to his own philosophy and style of leadership recede. But there are problems on the horizon. In the Republic, Sinn Fein remains under-developed and suffers because other political parties hold republican dear to their hearts.

And all the time the conservative elements among the IRA will be watching closely, worried that northern leadership will be pushing Sinn Fein a little too far in the direction taken before by the Official IRA — later to become the Workers Party — towards Socialist and non-violent policies.

DIARY

THE opposition among scientists to Mrs Thatcher's election as a Fellow of the Royal Society two years ago — some complained that her citation sounded like an election manifesto — reached fruition last night at a special general meeting. The assembled Fellows amended one of the statutes and passed a resolution which will make it very difficult for a serving member of any government, let alone a radical government, to be elected again.

The statute governing special elections — the channel by which the Prime Minister arrived, armed with her second in chemistry — was amended to talk of bringing "honour" rather than "signal benefit" to the society. And the resolution to guide the council in nominating people for special election and the should be "of very great distinction. In some walk of life other than science and who earn the general and widespread respect and admiration of scientists."

Let there should be any misunderstanding, the resolution goes on: "Council should avoid proposing elections that could be widely interpreted as support for a particular political party, or as soliciting favour from the government in power. Council members should consult with other Fellows on the suitability of candidates, and the opinion of sectional committees should be sought when this seems appropriate."

All of which amounts to a smack in the eye for Sir Andrew Huxley, president of the society, who said at the time that it would be "embarrassing and damaging" not to elect Mrs Thatcher. But since a questionnaire revealed that about half of the 1,000 Fellows were unhappy about the Government's record on advancing science, it seems unlikely that the council will try to obstruct the meeting's decisions. A spokesman for the Royal Society refused to comment.

CHEW on this for a mixed metaphor: "Many of the present struggles are in danger of being shipwrecked because they are bottled up and left to rot in their own localities." Courtesy of Wendenworth district at the NUPE conference in Scarborough this week.

TAM DALYELL, the doughty MP for Linlithgow, got a piece of ageing cake through the post yesterday — crumbly, but still edible, cheery note came with it from Commander James Burnell-Nugent, the successor to Commander Wreford-Brown, now that the Belgrano-sinking Conqueror has had its rest. This is a bit of out of commissioning cake, said the note, dated April 30, three weeks ago. Back went the message from Tam to the nuclear sub, now somewhere under the high seas. "I suspect there would have been great curiosity by persons unknown as to the content of any package sent to me from HMS Conqueror. Anyway, it is a relief to know that signals travel faster than cake." He said the boat's company that he's never criticised them — "only politicians who use the skill and bravery of servicemen for their own ends."

WHANVILLE, Bill Budding, the man who claims he actually fired the fatal torpedoes at the Belgrano, has left the Navy and set up a pub near Cadiz, Spain, with a back bar called Sinkers, tastefully decorated with pictures of war at sea. "It's been a good response so far," says Bill, "although we've had one funny sort of bloke who didn't seem to like the Sinkers idea."

PIECEMEAL they're chipping the support away from the Greater London Council, Mr C. P. Ledger of Westminster Parliament Street. One day, they'll sever the very building from dry land and float it out into the North Sea.

WE ALL KNOW how temper can fray during strikes, but Derek Penketh, a director of Portsmouth and Sunderland newspapers, went right over the top in a letter to Jeremy Gardner, chapel-father of the National Union of Journalists, offering the recent dispute at Portsmouth. "I really am tired of you and your ilk," he wrote, "and nothing would please me more than to receive your notice to leave this company or, alternatively, for you to dismiss me. In future please do not bother me in any way." Really!

Stephen Cook



Unemployed graduate Kim Blake has decided to spurn work and pursue her own kind of happiness. Terry Coleman reports

The drop-out who turned to fantasy

"TO MAKE people happy with the lives they're living, it doesn't seem that much to ask." These are the words of Kim Blake, who has a BA in ancient history and is unemployed. The words need to be put in context and I shall do that later. But there are two things to say straightaway. First, she seems to believe instinctively that the State should be in large part a provider of this happiness. Second, what she considered not much to ask is in fact an enormous thing to ask, and only someone full of youth and hope could think otherwise.

But Miss Blake is not full of hope. It was she who wrote a letter to the Guardian saying she had been out of work since she graduated in 1982. She had now decided to ignore the work ethic and that, in order to save her sanity, she had made a decision not to play the "get a job, any job game". She went on to mention, among other things, the idea of vicious class war.

She says that after this letter was published someone sent a cutting anonymously to the DRSS and that she was asked to present herself to the Unemployment Review Officer. She says people are now paid £10 for shopping others in this way. However, by her own account the man was very decent about it, they both agreed she must visit the Job Centre more frequently and she still receives her dole of £25.60 a fortnight.

She went to Sheffield to see Miss Blake to attempt to gain some understanding of the state of mind of one of the hundreds of thousands of people who have left school or university and never had a proper job. I do not suggest she is typical of anything, and I think it prudent to say that an hour or so with her, or with any other private person, will reveal much less than an interview with a public figure in politics, writer, actor, sportsman, or whatever — because with any public figure there will always be a great deal that is already known. With Miss Blake there was only her letter to start with.

We met at a pub called the Frog and Parrot, then walked uphill to the university, and talked in an empty, underground boardroom. She was born 25 years ago in a caretaker's flat in London, but was brought up in south Devon. She is an only child. Her father works as a technical assistant at Dartington Col-

lege of Art and dreams about the Far East, which he has never visited. Even as a girl she was keen on archaeology, and in 1978 worked briefly on a dig in Macedonia, on a tomb believed to be that of Alexander the Great's father. She has also been to Delphi. In 1979 she went to Sheffield University. As an undergraduate she was ill for some time with a gluten allergy. In 1982 she took a pass degree. She then tried hard to get a job as a museum researcher, but such jobs were few and, as she says, with a pass degree she had little chance. She then tried big corporations, like ICI, who might take a graduate in anything, but again she got nothing.

Then for three months she worked on a habitat survey in Devon, which meant she went round with an ordnance survey map and coloured pencils noting which fields were bearing crops and which under grass. She was not required to colour in which crop, but just whether there was any crop. She says there was none. She says she was running the survey either did not know or would not say what the information was for, she felt it was useless work, and she left.

Then last summer she worked for four months — looking after stray cats — home. She got on with the cats but not with the governors, who she says objected to her long hair and bohemian friends. She left just before they could sack her. She believes women have a hard time. For instance, she has done bar work both in Devon and in Sheffield, but refuses to do it any more because she was constantly chatted up and touched. Besides, she has a boyfriend who works days as a computer programmer, and if she worked bar hours, evenings and weekends, she would never see him.

Throughout the conversation Miss Blake both revealed flashes of candour and irritation — candour about her poor degree and, later, when she just admitted that yes, well, she had exaggerated some things in her letter, and irritation at her apparently useless job with coloured pencils and at her having to use the phrase "boy friend". "I mean, boy friend. I hate the term. We're probably going to spend the rest of our lives together. At any rate, she now spends the four nights a week with him which she says the DRSS allows before they are considered to be cohabiting.

Although she often talks politics with her mother, Miss Blake is hardly political herself. She was wearing overalls with a feminist logo and the CNP logo intertwined, and a badge saying Rock Against Thatcher, but she bought this badge because she liked it and does not know if there even is such an organisation. She has the usual views on racism, South Africa, the harassment of gay pornography, and the Bomb, but was realistic enough about that to say that though she would vote Labour partly because of its nuclear policy, she had no faith that this policy would necessarily be carried out if Labour came to power.

In her letter she wrote about ignoring the work ethic in order to save her sanity. When I asked about this, she said she had come very close to feeling that she was going insane, having been told by her life, by parents and teachers, that if she worked hard she would get a good job, and then not getting a job and falling into depression and into a sense of guilt. She had thought of suicide. "Oh yes, I have. Put it this way. You're trying desperately to get a job, and you're not getting anywhere. And all the time you're hearing that the unemployed don't want to work — they're lazy, they're feckless. You hear it on the bus. That leads you into an increasing spiral. Plus, there's the poverty."

She then gave two examples of poverty, the first of which was convincing, the second not. She said the worst time was Christmas, when you walked through the lit-up city centre and could hear proper presents for your parents. Also, you hadn't the money to buy feminist books, which weren't always in libraries.

Well, since she had abandoned the work ethic had she felt healthier both physically and mentally? "My self confidence went down. My self esteem was absolutely nil. I didn't believe I was worth anything. Since I have stopped judging myself in general society's terms I can say, all right, I'm an intelligent woman, all right... If you don't value yourself, how the hell can anyone else value you?"

Now I have heard this talk before, many times, almost always from poised and successful young Americans, clawing their way up through New York publishing or television, and retailing their

stories of crisis at cocktail parties to launch this and that. This may mean no more than that the cult of self analysis has spread. But in the matter of Miss Blake's lack of confidence I was unconvinced.

When she had been looking for a quiet place for us to talk, she chatted up a doorman or caretaker, explained to him when he asked for a pass that she had left it at home, and got the key to what would serve any television company very nicely as a



viewing room. When I later asked her, by the way, if she still had a student's pass, she said she didn't, but it would be all right. It was a performance worthy of a newspaper reporter of some resource. What it did not show was lack of confidence.

I told her this. She said she could not have done it a year ago. I asked her about the vicious class war she had mentioned in her letter. She said that, starting in the

1950s, youth had become a growth industry. Young people were a big market for clothes and records. In the demonstrations of the later 1960s, youth had discovered its political power. If young people had to go back to working in low paid jobs, staying perhaps with their parents, then there would be "social unrest on an enormous scale". She gave as examples the Bristol and Toxteth riots of 1982.

But as to her description of this as a class war she was unhappy, and thought she ought not to have used the word class. Except, she said, that Sheffield had, for much of the past year, been at the centre of the miners' strike. But for that she would never have used the term, would never have thought of it, but it was now something that people were talking about, and not only the anarchists and the Trots.

If the Thatcher government took more from the poor to give to the rich, that would be seen in terms of class. "At some point people aren't going to put up with it any more. I'm really stunned, that things have been so quiet for so long."

She then pursued this line of argument, making an analogy with the blacks in South Africa, who had tried to negotiate but had been put down, and had then resorted to violent resistance. She thought the same thing would happen here, and saw no way round it.

I asked Miss Blake if she really believed, as she had written, that we were getting nearer to a totalitarian State. She said she wished she had thought more carefully about this, and granted that Britain was nothing like Russia, but the police were keeping surveillance over people who didn't pose a threat to national security. (She was here, I think, meaning CNP.)

Then she said: "It's getting to the stage of selling my car. This is a running joke in my circle, that you can be done for having political opinions north of Watford. It's beginning to feel a bit like that."

When I asked for examples she talked about the right to read and said people were being busted for selling gay pornography, although it was all right to sell Knave, or Playboy. Homosexuals had rights.

Anything else? She hesitated.

Well, had she been stopped in the street? She said no, but friends of hers had been, because they had beards and backpacks. They had been asked if they had drugs or belonged to any political organisation.

Had she ever been asked that? "No, not by the police. I'm lucky. I'm middle class. I'm white. I've got a good voice."

She then talked about the future. We were going through a second industrial revolution, and that would mean fewer jobs and more people out of work. "You can't ignore that," she said. "Well, you can just ignore that and make them live on very low pay, while the last 20 years have encouraged them to think in terms of a very high standard of living. If you subject people to that you are going to make them very unhappy."

It was then that her argument proceeded to consider leisure. With fewer jobs there would necessarily be more leisure. Technology would free people and give them more leisure. As it was, the number of people who really enjoyed their jobs must be very small anyway.

"So if you can give people enough to live on, so that they can come and do the things I think that can only lead to a more creative and a more — it's difficult to say this without sounding revoltingly mystic — a greater spiritual fulfilment. To make people live with the living they're living, it doesn't seem that much to ask."

She was, then, suggesting a minimum wage to be paid to everyone, whether in work or not. But by whom would this be paid? Well, presumably by the State. But the State had no money of its own. It could only borrow or tax. "Well, presumably it would come out of tax. I mean, this is getting on. I suppose, to socialism. She said she was not a revolutionary or a radical, but thought it morally indefensible that anyone should earn £100,000 a year while others were looking for shoes to put on their children's feet.

Was she saying that the State owed her a living? Miss Blake at first qualified her answer, saying that in a pornography, although it was all right to sell Knave, or Playboy. Homosexuals had rights. Anything else? She hesitated.

denied to an enormous number of people.

But then she reflected, and said: "The State owes you a living? In a sense, yes, if you're sort of, you know, State-educated, your parents pay taxes to the State, you pay taxes, all these things — in return for that you get a sort of kit-society — health, transport, housing. But in return for that you also lose some freedom."

That is pretty well all I learned about Miss Blake. Hers is first and foremost a story of disappointed expectations, and in this respect it would be interesting to ask what a university is doing when it allows a woman to read ancient history, when she has only O level Latin and no Greek, and whether the result is likely to be fruitful.

Miss Blake has extended the American belief in an inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness to what amounts to a right to happiness itself, to be fulfilled by a collectivist State. Even Mr. Livingstone's Utopia never extended to this.

At the end I asked Miss Blake what she was going to do. She said she was going to live full-time with her boyfriend, come and do the things I think that can only lead to a more creative and a more — it's difficult to say this without sounding revoltingly mystic — a greater spiritual fulfilment. To make people live with the living they're living, it doesn't seem that much to ask."

I asked what sort of novel, and it turned out they were not the usual autobiographical novels. She wanted to write novels of fantasy, part of the inspiration for which she drew from a game called Dungeons and Dragons. I asked for an example. She answered with great energy and enthusiasm. "You've got a bunch of adventurers sitting in a pub in this city, and the word goes round that the king's got problems, and that he wants something sorted out, so you go to him and say, 'We need some cash. What is it you want doing and what are you paying?' And he says, 'I've got a band of Orks up in the hills, and my treasure routes are up the spout. Can you go and sort them out?'"

Adventurers? What do you want and what will you pay? Miss Blake's fantasies have not abandoned the market economy, or abjured the work ethic.

Who owns the museum? New York? Dallas? Or the American Indian?



AMERICAN DIARY
Linda Blandford

THE terrible, faltering attempt of Congress to settle the old land dispute between the Hopi and Navajo Indians, is moving towards its miserable end. In just a few weeks, under the Navajo Hopi Relocation Act of 1974, the Federal government will have to authorize the mandatory relocation of thousands of American Indians.

Those who have not hitherto been prepared to leave their homes, must now be made to move. Those who find themselves on the wrong side of the newly repartitioned reservation in Arizona will have to leave.

The representatives of the Peabody Coal Company of energy resource firms and mineral developers, wait

attentively nearby. They have leases to sign with whoever turns out finally to be in possession of this land of bent and twisted trees, parched dirt and lives.

The Navajos are due to lose 900,000 acres — indeed, they have already done so under the law. How do you forcibly move thousands of unwilling American Indians from the lands in which their ancestors are buried, to which their spirits are tied? It has, alas, been done before.

And against this new tragedy, which brings to unwilling American breakfast eyes, the sight of native Americans, who once lived in shabby, impoverished homelands should now be put the story of the storm in New

York over the Museum of the American Indian, the Heye Foundation.

In this museum on Broadway and 155th Street are some of the Hopi's and Navajo's greatest heirlooms and artifacts, as there are those of hundreds of other tribes from the Arctic to the tip of South America. It is the largest, richest collection in the world, telling the tales of a whole people's history. The row is over to whom it does, should, and shall belong — these questions are not necessarily one and the same.

George Gustav Heye was an oil millionaire's son; he was 6ft 4in, weighed 16½ stone, was strange, eccentric, wayward — and the single most

important collector ever of Indian objects. A million or so are tucked away somewhere in this museum — the majority from Heye's own personal collection. He would buy anything and is the very scope of his mania that made the collection so remarkable.

There are priceless pieces, of course — the wampum belts that the Lenape tribe gave to William Penn when they "ceded" Pennsylvania to him, the feather medicine bonnet of Chief Spotted Tail of the Brule Sioux, the rifles that the Beaux Arts facade of his museum on Audubon Terrace were not to his liking. He felt neither the romance of the Indians nor the high-minded pride of a philanthropist; his obsession was the possession of these things for their own sake. It was his hobby, he spent perhaps \$15 million on it.

He went to the greatest auction houses in Europe and America, seeking out his

treasure; he also turned the smallest towns, calling on patrons, newspaper editors, anyone who might know of an attic full of old Frontier finds. He established the museum in 1916, when he died 40 years later, he still controlled it totally.

It was not for the Indian way of life that Heye collected individual Indians interested him not a jot. (He was never known to employ but one, and he did not last long. It was not for the joy of sharing his collection — the unwashed American hordes outside the Beaux Arts facade of his museum on Audubon Terrace were not to his liking. He felt neither the romance of the Indians nor the high-minded pride of a philanthropist; his obsession was the possession of these things for their own sake. It was his hobby, he spent perhaps \$15 million on it.)

The museum wants to move. Its collection and cata-

logues are stored and scattered in several buildings. Only 37,000 pieces are on exhibit — and these so dryly shown, so crowded together that the museum fades into a blur of feathers, beads, silver, amber, and myriads of pride and dignity, all theirs not ours. But who turns up at the little ticket booth by the gift shop? Just 35,000 visitors a year. The Natural History Museum, at 79th Street, numbers them in millions.

Perhaps once the limestone-fronted temple was seen as part of a new upper West Side, beyond Columbus, beyond Harlem and Hamilton Heights, Broadway at 155th Street is a world of Puerto Rican bodegas and, to outsiders, danger and distance. Nice middle-class museum lovers prefer the soft, safe view of the Natural History Museum.

The Natural History Museum has offered a home; there is talk of a merger of a 200,000 sq ft new building next door where Margaret Mead Park now stands and bag-ladies sleep. New York City and State gallantly mention a \$13 million contribution. And H. Ross Perot, the computer software emperor of Dallas, Texas has offered \$70 million to move the Museum of the American Indian to his home town. He would build a magnificent new centre for it — and Dallas, of course, is where I. M. Pei has his branch office.

Is the Museum using Perot to tease better terms from its grander patron, more money from New York, more promises of autonomy? Who can tell. Protests and indignation clamour all round.

The Heye collection, they say, was given to the people of New York as if Heye himself gave a fiddle for them. The collection, say others, belongs to America, to its unborn generations, to Dallas as much as Manhattan.

No one says that everything in the museum belonged once to the American Indian. Let alone, that it should again.

Deborah Singmaster on why she wants time and room of her own

Sense of space

THE study or office in the house is normally considered a male domain, even when the husband or partner is out all day. The wife makes do with the spare room whenever she is given up whenever she is given up, or, more often, she has a rather charming desk tucked away in the corner of the living room. Jane Austen wrote her novels in the "general sitting room" and if she were living now, she would probably be able to write against constant background noise from the television.

In this, as in other respects, few of us measure up to Jane Austen: we need privacy. Virginia Woolf put the case beautifully in *Room of One's Own* and her argument holds good not only for aspiring writers but for women who are attempting to pursue any creative or academic interest which the home holds good not only for aspiring writers but for women who are attempting to pursue any creative or academic interest which the home

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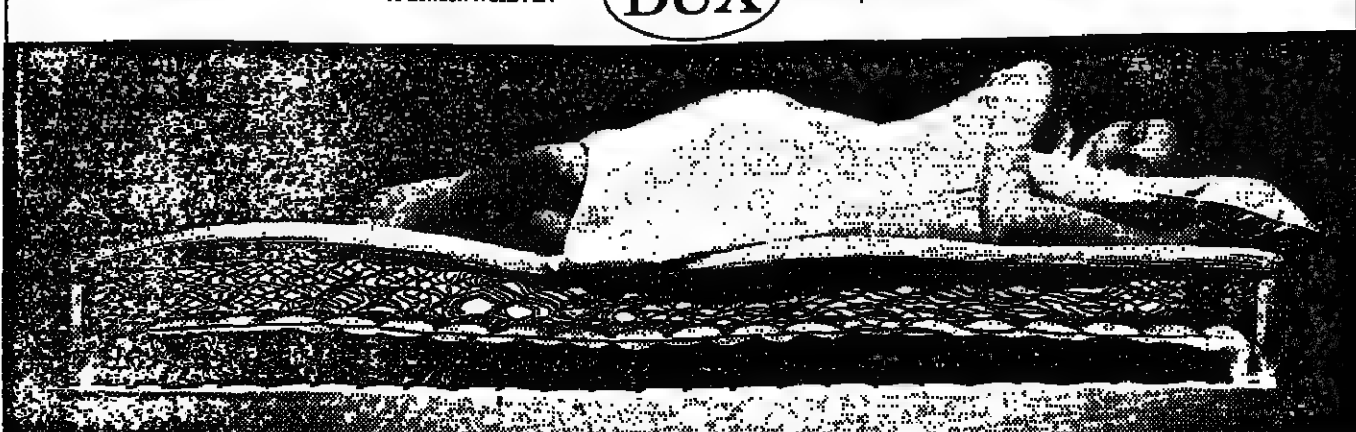
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Despite the fraught market, a real loss of confidence in the dollar is yet to come



NOTEBOOK

Edited by
Hamish McRae

IN THE last few weeks the pain and destruction created by the overvalued dollar has been hammered home into the US financial establishment's collective consciousness. Yet Wall Street is

starting again to cheer.

If you look back over the last couple of months, there has been a string of news confirming the slowing of the American economy. The first quarter was even more stagnant than it had at first appeared. It is guesswork, but the second quarter looks as though it will show growth at a 2.2 per cent annualised rate. Corporate profits have been squeezed back for the last couple of quarters, too.

The culprit is the dollar. As imports have risen and exports fallen, so domestic production has been depressed. America has been enjoying a boom in demand, but it is guesswork, but the second quarter looks as though it will show growth at a 2.2 per cent annualised rate.

It is in direct response to this that we have now seen the distinct fall in US domestic interest rates. The markets expect more, but al-

ready the decline has been sufficiently convincing to encourage Wall Street to look towards an autumn where corporate profit growth could be resumed. It is the job of financial markets to look ahead, and the world's biggest securities market feels distinctly more confident now in so doing.

There are two reasons why this might be wrong. First the slowing of the economy has already created new worries about the US budget deficit. Estimates suggest that the slowing now evident will add some \$20-30 billion to the deficit, eating up half of the trumpeted cuts of \$85 billion which the Administration is seeking.

Second, inflation is starting to be a source of worry. There were some slightly disturbing consumer price figures yesterday, but the real problem will come in the autumn. The decline in interest rates engendered by the Fed is only credible while inflation remains under con-

trol. If it runs away, those rates will have to climb again.

How will foreigners react to all this? The foreign exchanges have remained jumpy, difficult and nervous. But there has been no dramatic diversification of portfolios outside the US. Each downward shift of US interest rates has encouraged a downward blip of the dollar, but you have to remember that though the dollar may have fallen sharply, it is still at a level which 18 months ago would have seemed absurdly high. There has been no real loss of confidence, nor is it easy, to sense one in the air.

For the moment, then, it remains possible that the dollar will have a soft landing. It has to fall slowly enough to maintain the confidence of foreign investors and avoid creating a surge in inflation. But it has to fall fast enough to stimulate the US economy in the second half of the year.

This is what Wall Street hopes, and perhaps expects. Possible, but viewed from this side of the Atlantic, less likely than the alternative: some violent shock which unseats the dollar in the most uncomfortable way.

Off the hook

SOME good news (well, comparatively) at last: members of 885 syndicate are in a better position than the unfortunate whose affairs are managed by PCW. Names on the PCW syndicate run by Minet Holdings have to find up to \$500,000 to meet claims. Compare this with the relatively modest \$37,000 contribution required of the likes of Virginia Wade and Mark Cox on 885.

Further 885's owners, Willis Faber, have done considerably better by their names than Minet. Yesterday Willis offered a £10.5 million loan facility, courtesy of Chase Manhattan Bank, to enable them to pay claims due

against the syndicate this year and to continue to underwrite at Lloyd's assuming they still want to. The "catch" is an agreement not to sue the syndicate's managers for the period of the loan.

Contrast that with Minet's offer to names last year. They were offered their own money back plus a top-up, in return for an absolute legal waiver. Problem: this year the bill to names turned out to be not \$40 million but \$130 million.

Offers to get names off the financial hook without breaking the market's hallowed rule of unlimited liability are likely to be a developing art form at Lloyd's. The 885 offer is not perfect: it may in fact flop because some names feel they should be compensated for mismanagement, not just given a loan. But on a scale of one to 10, the PCW initiative scrapes three, while the 885 document deserves seven.

Lloyd's too could do worse

than adopt it as a blueprint—with a bit of improvement—as its own gesture of reassuring the membership at large that it does care what happens when things go terribly wrong.

Share selling

IT LOOKS AS THOUGH the unit trust group Save and Prosper will be announcing today or tomorrow that it will take an interest in the medium-sized stockbroker Montagu Laebl Stanley, but not for the reasons which have encouraged most of the City's unit trusts. Put crudely, these have been based on the logic of putting together dealing and distribution skills.

In the case of Save and Prosper, both parties to the deal are in distribution. Save and Prosper is brilliant at packaging: its high interest bank account (run jointly with Flemings) has proved exactly the package the market wanted, and has subse-

quently been imitated by all and sundry.

But if that particular service brought it into banking, the mainstay of Save and Prosper's business remains unit trust. It has always been odd—if you think about it—that unit trusts can be sold so vigorously in newspapers and door-to-door, while the securities represented by those units in practice cannot.

So Save and Prosper's chairman Cholemeley Messer wants a broker so that the group can market a personal share service directly. Potentially this is enormously important. It may well be that the mail order distribution network of a unit trust house is actually a better way of distributing stockbroker services than, say the branch networks of the clearing banks.

Anyway, after those high interest bank accounts anything which Save and Prosper does should be taken very seriously.

Group loses £31 m and former chief given £100,000 pay-off

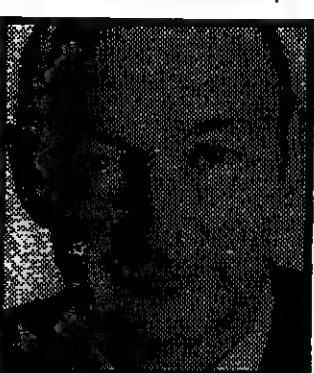
Ansbacher rescued by Belgians

By Peter Rodgers, City Editor

Merchant bankers Henry Ansbacher were yesterday rescued by Belgians following a £31.3 million loss for the latest financial year. The deal involves a rights issue to raise £35.6 million making a total injection of equity of £50 million, and giving a controlling stake to Fargesa and Groupe Bruxelles Lambert of Belgium.

Henry Ansbacher also revealed leaving payments to former directors totalling £135,000 of which £100,000 was to the former chairman of the bank Mr Charles (now Lord) Williams, who was also managing director of the group holding company.

He left Ansbacher in Janu-



Lord Williams—bank's former chairman

ary to devote himself to other interests which include working for the Daily Mirror publisher Mr Robert Maxwell. A former chairman of the Price Commission, he was one of the Labour peers ennobled in the Queen's birthday honours.

The management shake-up which led to his departure and the installation of banker Mr Richard Fenballe as chief executive followed heavy losses discovered at the New York investment bank. Laidlaw shortly

after a deal to buy it, reached last July for £15 million. The sum was later renegotiated down to \$10 million.

However, Mr Fenballe decided to get Laidlaw out of the bank, an extraordinary loss of £9.1 million, plus the estimated £4 million pre-tax loss during Ansbacher's ownership. Formal ownership lasted only from mid-September to February 22. Laidlaw is now back in the black, and may be able to start repayments on \$8.6 million of loans by Ansbacher.

Mr Fenballe, who joined Ansbacher from merchant bank Guinness, is known to be reluctant to go beyond the plan drawn in yesterday's rights issue document that the Laidlaw and other losses were primarily "the results of over-ambitious expansion beyond the management and financial resources available to the group, compounded by the absence of adequate cost and operational controls over, and financial reporting systems from, the business acquired."

But the losses, of which Laidlaw amounts to less than

half, reduced group net worth to only £2.7 million. The merchant bank itself made a loss of £3.45 million. The stock market gave Mr Fenballe a confidence booster with a 3p share price rise to 66p. In proportion to Ansbacher's size, the losses are among the biggest in recent banking history.

The financial reconstruction will give Fargesa and Groupe Bruxelles Lambert a minimum of 50.7 per cent and a maximum of 81.4 per cent of Ansbacher. The Belgians intend to use the bank as the UK flagship.

Mr Fenballe said "The management team had only one chance to get the stable clean and build for the future." The group was handily in profit for the month of April. Other losses included £3.2 million in the Laidlaw metal broking business which has been disposed of, £3.9 million in US activities outside Laidlaw, \$3.5 million of good-will was written off, and £2.3 million of losses in the holding company including an \$850,000 loss on foreign exchange dealing.

Caparo prepares Fidelity claim

By Andrew Cornelius

CAPARO Industries, the engineering group run by the Indian entrepreneur, Swraj Paul, is seeking more than £14 million compensation from the former directors of Fidelity Radio, the television and cordless phone group, which it took over last year.

Mr Paul said yesterday that he will seek substantial compensation to redress the "hidden problems" which came to light following the takeover. Caparo alleges that Fidelity overstated past profits and stock values at the time of the takeover last October, and has written down Fidelity stock values by 87 per cent since the deal. The case will come to court within six to eight weeks, Mr Paul said.

Fidelity was the only blackspot in Caparo's 1984 results, losing £111,000 in the last two months of the year. Otherwise the group was on a strong growth track, with pre-tax profits rising by 43 per cent to £2.7 million against the previous year.

The furious expansion of the Caparo group to meet Mr Paul's ambition of a £100 million stockmarket value within four years will be funded partly from the proceeds of a £10.25 million rights issue of convertible preference shares announced yesterday. Mr Paul rules out further acquisitions until 1986, by which time the problems should be over at Fidelity and a new £13 million mini-steel mill will come onstream in Southrop.

The new mill will employ 160 people, against the 500 people previously employed by British Steel at two plants to service UK demand for specialised steel slabs and light sections.

Caparo is looking for a return of more than 20 per cent on its investment in 1987, the first full year of operation.

Mr Paul is still confident about the UK engineering and steel markets despite continuing depressed demand. His mixed bag of industrial interests which include foundries, forges and other metals businesses, increased its profits from £1.1 million to £2.1 million in 1984. Tight management controls and £3 million yearly investment in new plant and equipment.

Sainsbury's profit soars 20 per cent

By Mary Bessler

Sainsbury's yesterday reinforced its position as the UK's top supermarket group with news of a 20 per cent rise in profits last year, a record increase in sales space and another advance in market share.

Profits are up from £139.7 million to £168.5 million on sales of £3,135 billion helped by the effects of £246 million of capital spending both on new stores and equipment. The group opened 15 new super-markets last year and pushed sales from its Homebase stores up from 60 per cent to £64 million with nine new openings.

Gross margins stayed the same but net margins moved up to a level of 5 per cent. This is the envy of the retail trade — thanks to cost control and additional spending on improved distribution and efficiency.

Chairman Sir John Sainsbury says the 1984 performance is the best result of the group's strategy to upgrade its stores network in recent years, and he plans to spend a similar amount in the current year to make stores more attractive and more efficient.

Another 15 stores are in the pipeline, together with five Homebase outlets. "Our forward programme is fuller than it has ever been," says Sir John. "We are getting more successful in finding larger sites. We want enough space to provide car parking and offer our full range in larger stores."

Sainsbury's has expanded its range of lines in both foods and household goods by around a quarter in the past five years and there are twice as many stores carrying the entire range.

"This highlights the value of the expansion programme for our competitive position and the advantage we gain from the age profile of the stores — over 40 per cent of our selling space was opened in the past five years," says Sir John.

The group has created 5,800 new jobs in the past year by its expansion programme, mostly part-time openings. Over £12 million has been set aside for this year's profit for the staff profit sharing scheme. Shareholders get a 20 per cent increase in their payout to 4.5p a share.

Tebbit says jobs boost would prevent recovery

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

The Trade and Industry Secretary, Mr Norman Tebbit, last night rejected pleas for a change in government policy to help tackle the problem of unemployment.

Mr Tebbit said it would be the worst possible service for the nation if the Government's economic strategy were abandoned.

"The price of the temporary employment which it created would be a fuelling of inflation, thereby cutting the ground from under businesses growing in an atmosphere of sustained recovery," he told businessmen at the annual dinner of the Confederation of British Industry.

Mr Tebbit said it was "offensive and stupid" to suggest that the Government did not want to reduce unemployment, but it did not want to jeopardise the improving business recovery.

"Having endured the deepest worldwide recession since the 1930s, we would be throwing away all that achieved just at a time when things were coming right," he said. And, in a clear rebuke to the Tory Centre Forward group, he said: "I, for one, would not return to the failed policies of the 1970s."

"We tried incomes policies, we tried corporatism, we even tried socialism and none of them worked," he said.

Sir James Clesminson, president of the CBI, echoed Mr Tebbit's optimism by saying that Britain had the chance of not one year but several years of real promise.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Outlook darkens

A GLOOMIER economic outlook was confirmed yesterday by the index of longer leading indicators, which dropped for the fourth month running in April, after recovering in the second half of last year.

The Government said it was too early to say whether this was a signal of a slowdown in activity next year. However the gloom was reinforced by an end to what had seemed to be a recovery in a complementary index of shorter leading indicators. The recovery had been due to exceptionally high lending levels which have now dropped back.

A spokesman said, "It is not possible to offer any firm view on when the next turning point in economic activity will occur." The downturn in the longer leading indicator is likely to worry the Government because it may coincide with slippage in the growth rate of the US economy.

MIDLAND'S takeover of the 43 per cent, it does not own, of California bank Crocker National was yesterday approved by 98 per cent vote of Crocker shareholders. But the deal will be held up until settlement of a lawsuit by one of the preference shareholders who is demanding better treatment. Judgment may be given this week. Midland's own shareholders vote on the takeover tomorrow.

A NEW Scottish company, Heriot Hotels, has raised £25 million in equity and loan finance to build a chain of six hotels under the Novotel banner in Britain. France's leading hotel company, Accor, which already operates five Novotel hotels in this country, will have a 20 per cent stake in Heriot and will manage the new hotels. The hotels will be aimed at the business and conference markets.

Dee cuts last link with Booker

By our Financial Staff

Dee Corporation has sold its shareholding in Booker McConnell, severing the last link with the company which it bid £338 million to control. The group sold the 17.5 million shares in the market yesterday morning using the stockbrokers, Bows & Wilman. Despite the size of the stake, the sale went smoothly and the shares were spread round a number of buyers. Dee could not confirm the sale last night or the price at which the stake was offloaded but the chairman, Mr Alec Monk, is likely to have made a profit of at least £13 million.

Buyers of the stake paid more than the 250p market price for the shares, compared with an average 191p a share Dee paid for the holding. There is further bonus for Dee shareholders in that the stake has been sold ex-dividend so that the supermarkets group will retain Booker's 8.25p final dividend.

Dee lost its bid for Booker McConnell after two attempts interspersed by a Monopolies Commission inquiry.

Booker shares rose 5p to 261p when the stock market closed.

Jacomb in surprise move

By Margaret Pagnano

Mr Martin Jacomb, one of the masterminds of the British Telecom privatisation, has been appointed executive chairman of Barclays de Zoete Wedd, one of the City's largest new securities houses.

His resignation as one of the vice-chairmen of Kleinwort Benson, where he has been for 17 years, comes as a blow to the merchant bank. Mr Jacomb, who also becomes one of the deputy chairmen of Barclays Bank, takes up the appointment in July.

Mr Jacomb was first approached by Lord Camoy, BZW's chief executive, several weeks ago when it became

clear that he could not be persuaded to become chairman of the new Securities and Investment Board, the City's self-regulatory body for investor protection. Although he did agree to become the SIB's deputy chairman.

Mr Jacomb, who is 55, said yesterday he accepted the job because he felt that the time was ripe for a younger generation to move up at Kleinwort Benson, but also because he believed the BZW role would be an exciting challenge.

Kleinwort announced later that the Earl of Limerick will become deputy chairman while Mr Robin Fox, David Peake and Lord Rockley will

be co-vice-chairmen. Mr Jacomb will take responsibility for overall strategy at BZW, which is still in the early stages of integrating the four different parts of the group. Lord Camoy will run the day to day management of BZW which, capitalised at around £220 million, is one of the three biggest financial conglomerates. The main rivals are Mercury Securities and the US Citicorp.

Mr Jacomb's role on the main Barclays board will largely involve BZW matters, particularly the development of its network to be used as a platform for selling securities to the public.

Propeller comeback nearer

By Michael Smith, Industrial Editor

The new age of the propeller-driven aircraft has moved a significant stage nearer with plans by the US aerospace giant, McDonnell Douglas, to team up with Aeritalia to develop a new propeller passenger jet.

A joint statement said the two firms would work together on prop-fan technology in a project which could eventually result in production of an advanced commercial aircraft.

McDonnell Douglas said that new prop-fan propulsion sys-

tems, combined with new technologies in fuselage structures, internal systems and cockpit design would bring huge savings of 50 per cent on fuel compared with existing turbofan jets flying at comparable speeds.

The joint project involves research and testing of the new prop-fan power system leading to a full-scale demonstration flight in 1987.

The McDonnell Douglas Aeritalia agreement moves the prop-fan development a significant stage further and follows growing test work now being undertaken by the big aircraft

engine builders, including General Electric of America and Rolls-Royce of Britain.

However, there are big problems to be overcome before the propeller-driven aircraft makes a comeback to challenge the turbofans of today's passenger jets.

The major difficulty is the alarming level of noise which propeller driven aircraft will generate while flying at speeds of about 500 mph. In addition, engineers have identified difficulties with the vibration caused by propellers and technical hitches over a suitable gear box.

Vickers loses sub order

Vickers, the Barrow-in-Furness warship yard, yesterday lost out in its effort to win the contract to build Australia's replacement submarine fleet, when the Australian Government announced that it had narrowed its shortlist of contenders to two, the West German ICL-HDW consortium and Kockums of Sweden.

The UK yard, which had received support from the British Government, notably Defence Procurement Minister, Adam Butler, in its efforts to secure the Australian \$2.6 billion (£1.4 billion) contract, had been the subject of severe criticism over its alleged lobbying methods.

Its failure to win the contract is a serious blow to Vickers which had hoped to win an export order of this magnitude both to secure long-term workload and to facilitate its privatisation later this year.

This is the first occasion on which Australia has gone outside the UK for its submarines, and Vickers was the builder of the country's existing Oberon fleet.

The design offered by Vickers was based on the 2400 class submarine it is currently building for the Royal Navy. The first 2400 class submarine, HMS Upholder, under construction at Barrow-in-Furness for delivery in 1989.

In the interim.... GOOD NEWS

□ Profit before taxation for the 3 months was £6,855,000 (1984 £4,745,000).

□ Interim dividend 1.0p (0.85p equivalent first 3 months 1984).

□ Sales rose from £69,504,000 to £104,081,000, an increase of 49.7%.

□ Earnings per share increased by 21.9% to 3.84p (1984 3.15p).

□ Overall, the Chairman is confident that, subject to unforeseen circumstances, Bibby will again achieve a good performance for the year as a whole.

The Company is reporting on interim results on only 3 months trading to March 30, in line with a new year-end of September 28, 1985.

J. BIBBY & SONS PLC
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Cheltenham Gold Account	Interest Paid	Net %	Compounded Annual Rate %†	Gross Equivalent CAR %*
NEW HIGHER RATE				
£20,000 or more	Annually	10.75	10.75	15.36
£500 - £19,999	Annually	10.25	10.25	14.64
£1 - £499	Annually	8.25	8.25	11.79
Cheltenham Gold Monthly Interest Account				
NEW HIGHER RATE				
£20,000 or more	Monthly	10.25	10.75	15.36
£5,000 - £19,999	Monthly	9.8	10.25	14.64

Rates may vary. Maximum investment now £250,000.
*Gross equivalent to basic rate tax payers. †When interest added to account.

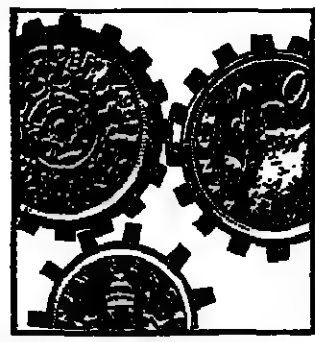
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Obstacles on road to Sunday trading

Tom McNally examines the doubts over Shop Act reform



ECONOMICS AGENDA

MONDAY'S debate on Sunday trading gave the government the clear majority it sought for early legislation to reform the 1950 Shop Act and to deregulate trading on Sundays in England and Wales.

The decisiveness of the government's victory should mean that the retail industry's request for speed, leadership and clarity from Parliament will be met by legislation to be included in the Queen's Speech and introduced early into the next session of Parliament.

However, it is clear from the debate and from the pat-

tern of voting that the government has still to meet some very real objections if it is to guarantee a smooth passage for its legislation. Indeed, if the debate proved anything it was that a smooth passage is well nigh impossible for there were few conversions announced.

In 1964 the Crathorne Committee stated: "The special character of Sunday ought to be preserved as far as practicable as a day of leisure in which a person is not required to pursue his weekday work and is free to do as he chooses." That argument still carries great weight in the Commons.

The Home Secretary tried to reassure some doubters by stating that legislation would take account of strongly held sabbatarian convictions of existing shop workers. This may have seemed a manageable concession for him to make to buy off backbench doubters, but it is clear that it will be insufficient. Any attempt by the government to restrict concessions on "conscience" grounds to existing shop workers will be countered by a "Massachusetts amendment" paralleling the legislation in the State of Massachusetts which gives wide protection to shop workers who do not want to work on Sundays for reasons of religious conviction.

It remains to be seen how easy such legislation will be to police, and it would of course blow a sizeable hole in the defences of those who want a short, simple deregulating Bill, perhaps paving the way for other qualifying clauses and regulations.

If the sabbatarians were able to demonstrate their capacity to mobilise a goodly number of supporters present and speaking, so too were the shop workers' union, Usdaw, and the Co-operative movement. Usdaw and the Co-op were able to reflect their continuing opposition to the deregulation of Sunday trading through their sponsored MPs and through their influence on the official Labour Party position.

The Opposition was able to mask a somewhat ambivalent attitude to reform of the 1950 Shop Act by uniting on the question of pay and conditions of shop workers. Particular concern was expressed about the future of wages councils.

This is another key area where the government may have to deviate from the pure path of deregulation if it is going to ensure a safe passage for its Bill; for although it has a substantial Commons majority for the principle of Sunday trading reform the issue of the future of wages councils, like



the workers' conscience clause, may be one on which an otherwise approving House of Lords may seek assurances and specified guarantees in legislation.

The Retail Consortium has just responded to the government's consultative document on wages councils by informing ministers that the overwhelming majority of the retail trade favours the continuation of the wages council system, subject to reform. The major reform that the industry will seek is to remove employees under 19 years of age from the scope of wages councils. Although the government may seek to keep its judgments on Sunday trading and the future wages councils separate, I suspect that Parliament will

interlink them.

The government in turn may seek linkage between the employers' desire to see young people removed from the scope of wages councils and the likely response of retail employers to the proposed two year YTS scheme. It is likely, therefore, that the clear mandate for Sunday trading reform which the government has now received from the Commons will be qualified by linkage with other proposals, notably on wages councils and youth training.

Many sections of the retail trade will seek to deflect the government from the straight deregulation to a more qualified reform of the 1950 Shop Act, and although ministers seem to have endorsed the Auld Committee's

view that "the only practicable way forward is the abolition of all legal restrictions on the hours for which shops may be open to serve customers on Sundays," the acceptance of a qualified conscience clause and the retention of wages councils are both likely to dilute pure deregulation.

As Monday night in Parliament demonstrated the debate will continue, not least within the retail industry itself, but most of all retailers want to get on with the task they do superbly well, serving and adapting to the needs of the customer in an age of rapid social and economic change.

Tom McNally is Director General of the Retail Consortium.

Brazil's small banks get new protection

Bernardo Kucinski reports on a ban to prevent the poaching of investors

TWENTY-TWO Brazilian bankers decided on Monday to set up a safety-net to protect the banking system, in particular the small and medium-sized groups, against the threat of a run on banks.

Since the collapse of Sul-Brasileiro, state criminal proceedings have been opened against former planning minister Delfim Netto and his top aides in connection with another financial collapse, that of Corcos, Brastel in 1983, with losses totalling \$60 million.

Minister Ernane Galves, are being accused of negligence and the mishandling of public money. The former general secretary of the Ministry of Finance, Flavio Pecora, is being accused of protecting the interest of a private group while in office.

The series of news reports about bank difficulties and the congress decision to replace the sul-Brasileiro by a new state-controlled bank to be called Meridional, have raised the spectre of bank nationalisation in Brazil, although this is not the new government policy at all.

On the other hand, because of all these difficulties, no agreement has been reached for the rescheduling of Brazil's foreign debt, and negotiations are now limited to the extension of existing arrangements. A few foreign banks resist even this extension. Apparently they prefer to cut their losses.

adhere to a code of ethics, so that the big ones do not take advantage of the difficulties of the smaller. One big bank was accused last month of spreading rumours about the difficulties of one of its competitors.

In Brasilia, state criminal proceedings have been opened against former planning minister Delfim Netto and his top aides in connection with another financial collapse, that of Corcos, Brastel in 1983, with losses totalling \$60 million.

Minister Ernane Galves, are being accused of negligence and the mishandling of public money. The former general secretary of the Ministry of Finance, Flavio Pecora, is being accused of protecting the interest of a private group while in office.

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Suburban boost for cable TV

Maggie Brown reports on Britain's largest pilot scheme so far

BRITAIN'S infant cable television industry, in many ways the laggard in Europe, yesterday received a stimulus with the news that Croydon Cable Television, one of the first 11 franchise holders, is about to start laying cable to 16,000 homes in the London commuter belt.

This makes it the largest pilot scheme yet announced in Britain. The announcement came as a research study, Cable TV Communications in Western Europe 1985, published by media specialists CIT, reported that European cable television was not yet the disaster it is often portrayed as being.

CIT admits that progress towards building up national cable grids — supposedly the electronic highways of the twenty-first century — is very patchy, especially in France and the UK. The real star is West Germany, whose national telecommunications authority is investing heavily in a total network.

CIT says that during 1984 the steady growth in the number of European homes cabled continued, but at an annual rate of around 8 per cent, not the 10 per cent it had forecast. The shortfall was caused by construction delays of the sort exemplified by the UK.

"But this is a real growth," CIT argues, achieved against a background of powerful political and commercial resistance. It means some 85 per cent of 124 million European households can receive some form of pay television in theory (up from 7.9 per cent in 1983), though the systems are highly localised — Belgium, Netherlands and Switzerland account for two-

thirds of those 10.5 million homes. Only three in 100 of cabled homes are on advanced networks, capable of doing anything other than passive receiving of channels. If CIT's predictions come true this should rise to 13 homes in 100 by the next decade.

And CIT predicts that some 21 million European homes, 17 per cent of the total, could well be cabled in some form by 1985. It applauds West Germany's Bundespost's commitment to cabling over a million homes now have CATV.

The stance is in contrast to British Telecom who are now seen as going "cool" on cable because they are fearful of helping to finance a competitor, capable of offering rival services, such as teleshopping and banking, which can be carried out on telephone wires.

Cable is now at the point of having to lay out its stall of having to market its entertainment services to a generally sceptical, ill-informed, even confused customers.

It is in this context that CIT gives a cautious short-term welcome to the system of Satellite Master Antennas Television (SMATV) as a "useful bridge" between the somewhat rival attractions of satellite-beamed programmes, direct to your roof-top, and cable, arriving under the street through laboriously constructed ducts. It involves a master aerial picking up a programme signal, which is then transmitted through a local network to a group of "cabled households," most probably flats or hotel rooms. CIT estimates perhaps 10.3 million homes within Europe are potentially subscribers for SMATV.

Drug giants make interferon truce

TWO giant drug companies have signed a truce ending their legal battle over the sale of interferon.

The pact between Hoffmann-La Roche of Switzerland and Shering-Plough of the United States may also prove a milestone in the vexed issue of how to patent and profit from the natural products of biotechnology.

Both companies claimed they had been first to isolate and produce alpha interferon using the mass production techniques of genetic engineering. Roche licensed its alpha interferon from the leading US biotechnology company, Genentech, and Shering-Plough had done a similar deal with Europe's biggest biotech company, Biogen.

Last year Shering/Biogen announced that they had won exclusive rights to sell alpha interferon in Europe from the European Patent Office. Roche/Genentech retaliated by winning United States patent rights and from there the battle escalated with each side threatening to sue the other into the ground.

Winning patent protection for ordinary drugs is fairly straightforward since they are exact, man-made com-

pounds which can be defined with molecular precision. But interferon, insulin and other substances naturally produced by the body enjoy no such protection.

The legal battle between Roche and Shering-Plough centred on the thorny question of which company rightfully owned the technique to mass produce alpha interferon outside the body in fermentation tanks.

Roche's partner, Genentech, had been first to isolate human interferon gene but Shering's partner, Biogen, had been first to learn how to insert the gene into mass producing bacteria. Thus far only the lawyers acting for both sides had got rich. But late last week Roche and Shering-Plough essentially agreed not to patent their rival interferon in their own protected market.

The truce will not end all future battles over biotechnology patents. The struggle to control sales of gamma interferon, human growth hormone and Factor VIII will be complex because a host of biotech companies are trying to launch these products.

James Erlichman

SAINSBURY'S

"For the 6th successive year, profit before tax and profit sharing has increased by over 20%. In ten years profit has grown from £15.4 million to over £168 million, a compound annual increase of 30.4% which after allowing for inflation is equivalent to 17.6% real growth per annum."

Sir John Sainsbury

Other points from the Chairman's Statement:

* Sales in Sainsbury outlets increased by 16% to reach £3,071 million and in Homebase by 60% to £84 million. Supermarket volume growth was similar to last year's, at over 9%. Sainsbury's price competitiveness has been improved still further, particularly in relation to major competitors.

* The Group's investment programme increased last year to the record figure of £246 million. The 15 new supermarkets opened had an average size of over 26,000 sq. ft. the highest ever. Homebase now has 23 stores, having opened a further 9 during the year with an average selling space of 46,000 sq. ft. per store.

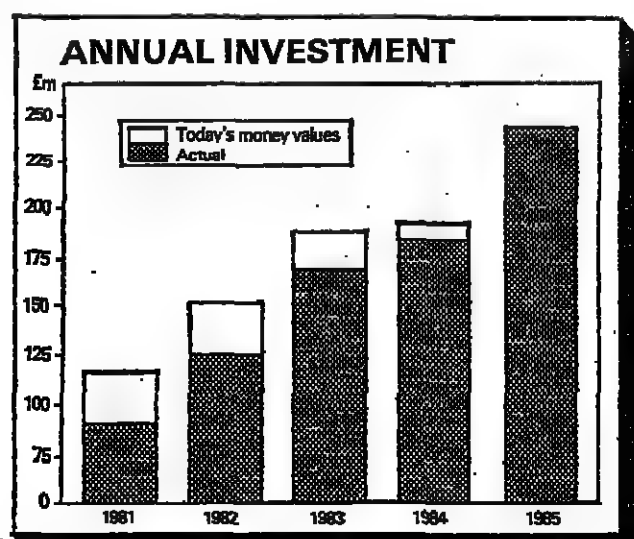
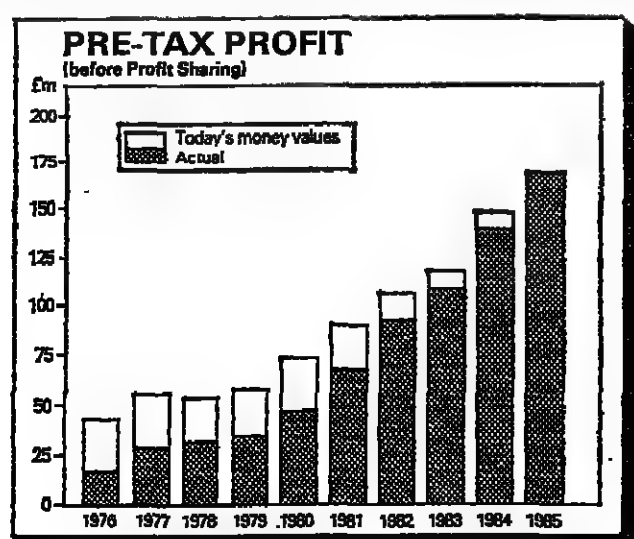
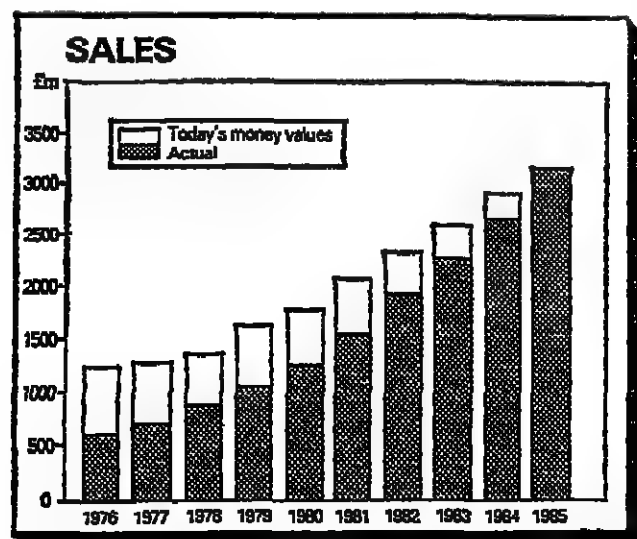
RESULTS	1985	1984	%
£ million	52 weeks to 23rd March	52 weeks to 24th March	increase
Sales	3,135.3	2,688.5	16.6
Retail Profit	158.8	133.7	18.7
Net Margin	5.06%	4.97%	
Associates	9.7	6.0	60.1
Profit before Tax and Profit Sharing	168.5	139.7	20.5
Profit Sharing	12.1	9.7*	24.1
Tax	48.0	41.0	16.9
Earnings per Share (35% tax)	14.64p	12.26p	19.4
Dividend per Share - net for year	4.50p	3.75p	20.0

* Restated on a comparable basis.

* SavaCentre opened its sixth hypermarket, in Edinburgh, where sales far exceeded forecast. In total, SavaCentre's sales increased by 17% to £235 million, whilst profits advanced by nearly a million pounds to £9.7 million.

* The performance of the Group's American associate, Shaw's, was also satisfactory with sales advancing by 14% to \$812 million and profit before tax up by 11% to \$20.2 million.

* Over 30,000 staff will benefit from profit sharing and receive in cash or shares the equivalent of about 4 weeks' pay. With the continued success of the employee share schemes, 13,500 staff, representing over a quarter of all our shareholders, now own Company shares.



Good food costs less at Sainsbury's....every year.

Can the latest high fliers keep faith with the market?

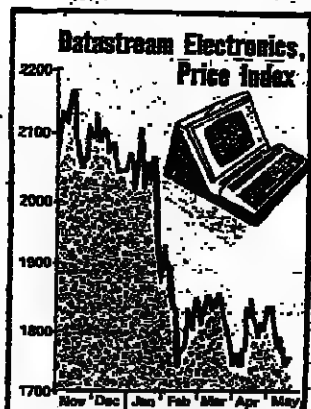
By Peter Rodgers and Andrew Cornwell
THE MARKET'S faith in the advertising and public relations sector received a double boost yesterday with confirmation of doubled half-year profits at Saatchi & Saatchi and news of \$3 million worth of new accounts for City public relations firm Valin Pollen.

Saatchi shares were up by 8p to 685p and Valin Pollen up by 15p to 615p on the day, putting the two firms on price earnings ratios of 24 and 55 respectively. Media agencies are the market's latest go-go sector with low yields and high earnings growth built into the share prices. It is all very reminiscent of the stock market's love affair until summer 1984 when the electronics and computer sectors which had similar high ratings which in most cases have collapsed in disillusionment as earnings have not come up to expectations.

The contrast between the market's treatment of the two sectors highlights remarks made by the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr. Robert L. Laing, last week. He conceded that there was a case against the City for its short-term view of technological investment.

Although the products could not be more different—ephemeral services in one case and machinery and software in the other—the two sectors present similarly volatile risks to investors. A major advertising or public relations contract is as vulnerable to poaching as a computer or chip maker is at risk to stock winddowns because of a price war.

The sensitivity of the agencies to adverse developments was shown in stark relief in February when the detection of account executives from public relations group, Good Relations, wiped



a quarter of its stockmarket value in a matter of days.

Saatchi & Saatchi, which sets the pace for the sector, has had no such problems recently. Its pre-tax profits grew from \$7.4 million to \$15.5 million in the six months to March 31, helped by the contribution from the \$100 million takeover of the

Hay, management consultancy group last year.

The company said that it is still on course for the forecast 100 per cent rise in profits for the full year to September 30 and that there is continued strong year-on-year growth in each of the markets in which it operates.

But analysts fear that Saatchi & Saatchi may at last be running out of steam. Brokers Hoare Govett believe that the synergy between Hay and Saatchi is relatively low and that the group's previous growth rate may be difficult to maintain.

Wider fears about the continuing decline in television advertising expenditure since last autumn are offset partly by the overall buoyancy of the advertising market which grew to a record \$4 billion last year.

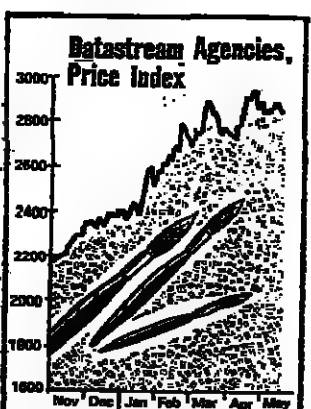
Nevertheless there is scepticism about how much longer the advertising and PR firms can continue to command sky high ratings.

Malcolm Kitchen at Hoare Govett said that with price earnings ratios of 40 and 50 common in the sector "there is little margin for error."

Valin Pollen has been the company's biggest concern. Its P/E of 50 today compares favourably with the 70 P/E the agency commanded until recently and while the good news continues to flow through like yesterday's news, accounts from blue chip clients like Robert Fleming Group—the shares are very much in favour of the month.

However, it is difficult to avoid a comparison between advertising stocks and those in the electronics sector, a year ago.

Electronics shares relative to the FT All Share index have dropped by about a third from their peak last autumn and show little sign of strong recovery. Last week Micro Focus fell out of bed by missing its profit targets and the company's cap-



italisation was halved as the market rerated the shares.

Favourite stocks of a year ago such as Applied Computer Technology have been dramatically re-rated. ACT's relative performance against the market shows a drop of over 41 per cent in a year. Major firms have also been battered, with Plessey down

37 per cent against the All Share Index, STC down 57 per cent, Thorn EMI 34 per cent and Racal down 30 per cent because of battered expectations.

Two of the biggest disappointments, STC and Thorn EMI, are in one sense the most adventurous, buying ICL and Innos respectively as their contributions to developing British technology. Market reaction in marking the shares down could in fact express one of the government's explanations for the City's short-term view of technology.

If a big company suddenly buys heavily into a risky new technology it may signal a search for direction as much as a new dynamism. EMI, for example, had already been absorbed into Thorn after failing to fully exploit its revolutionary body scanner.

In fact the market's logic

is often irrefutable in its own terms, despite what the governor said, because the reratings all reflect disappointing earnings growth and in most cases much tougher competition than was forecasted earlier. For an institution to take a longer-term view in practice means asking it to sit on shares when it knows the earnings will remain depressed for years.

Free markets cannot work that way and as the governor implied other types of funding are needed to bridge the financing gap for long-term technological developments. The fault of the market is not its gloomy view now of electronics shares but its euphoric over-rating of high-tech industries a couple of years ago, when its forgetful that computers and micro-electronics have been highly cyclical industries since they were born. And advertising and PR agencies?

COMPANY BRIEFING

Survival enough for Gerrard

The gyrations of interest rates over the last year were so vile that the discount house, Gerrard & National, pleased the market by surviving with profits only halved to just over \$5 million at a time when some of its smaller competitors went into heavy losses. Discount houses are sensitive to interest rates because they deal in bills and short gilts.

Gerrard, the biggest of the City's discount houses, has also found that competition for people with experience in making markets has suddenly become intense now that the City revolution is almost upon us. This said the chairman Mr. Roger Gibbs, was the reason for a rise of 53 per cent in top management pay, with the highest paid director moving from \$25,000 to \$39,000. Mr. Gibbs' salary as chairman rose 46 per cent to \$108,000.

Mr. Gibbs traced the increases back to the bid approach last year from Mercantile House, which had shown that people with long experience of making markets in the City could command a very substantial salary. Gerrard had to match what others were prepared to pay, putting its salaries nearer the top merchant banking levels, he said.

Gerrard has decided to go it alone in the new style gilt market, after dropping plans for a joint operation with its brokers, James Capel. Mr. Gibbs said: "We intend to be active market-makers in gilt-edged as a logical extension of our traditional business, and

consider that it is imperative to have complete control and ownership of this activity." The firm now claims to have over a third of the City's discount market.

Mr. Gibbs is gloomy about interest rates, which he believes could stay as high as they are for "quite a number of weeks if not a number of months" until public borrowing and money supply are brought under control. The dividend is being raised 10 per cent to 13.5p a share, and the shares rose 12p to 352p.

BRIAN REYNOLDS, chairman of Micro Focus, added 30,000 shares to his personal stake on Friday when the group's shares were on the floor at 300p. He now holds 21.1 per cent while the shares dipped yesterday from 375p to 355p.

Rising RHM

After three years of self-imposed dieting, Rank Hovis McDougall is beginning to look more expansive. Talks of new food ventures such as Mexican restaurants and hamburgers recently were matched yesterday by news of ample profits which have risen from \$23.3 million to \$26.6 million in the first half of the year.

RHM is not only reaping the rewards of a substantial reorganisation programme which has sliced large amounts of capacity from ailing areas like the bakeries, but also what it sees as better conditions nationally. The chairman, Sir Peter Reynolds, said yesterday: "These results were achieved against the background of an improving economic climate and generally lower raw ma-

terial prices." RHM is testing recovery and expects the improvement to continue to provide a "satisfactory" outcome for the full year.

But as RHM figures show, recovery can be expensive: there are a further \$5.4 million of extraordinary costs in the first six months of the year. It is the latest bite RHM, the country's second largest bakery group, has taken at British Bakeries, which has been a substantial loss-maker.

The dividend goes up from 1.6p to 1.85p.

Increased interest charges have put something of a brake on growth at Greenall

Greenall curbed

Wendley, the brewing, hotels and vodka group so far this year. Interim figures from the Warrington based concern show

pre-tax profits rose by 0.4 per cent to \$14.4 million during the six months to end March on turnover some 30.7 per cent higher at \$168 million. The results were not as good as the stock market had been hoping and Greenall shares fell 10p to 179p each.

FISONS

Although Mr. Kerridge has transformed Fisons into a highly successful group specialising in allergy treatment, drug profits rest on sales of over 15 years ago. Nevertheless there is scepticism about how much longer the advertising and PR firms can continue to command sky high ratings.

The City loves a good drug breakthrough story and Fisons' shares have shot up from 390p to 345p in the last week.

Turnover was \$57.9 million (\$48.88 million) and interest charges \$1.8 million (\$1.9 million). Net borrowings were cut by \$1.2 million.

JFB cuts losses

Johnson & Firth Brown, the Sheffield engineering group, yesterday announced reduced interim pre-tax losses of \$2.14 million, down from \$2.59 million last year, but despite its brave talk of the recovery trend being confirmed, its share price fell to 18.5p from 20p.

Sheffield Forgemasters, its joint heavy forging company formed in a rescue with British Steel in December 1982, contributed losses of \$2.64 million down from \$3.45 million. JFB says that orders at Forgemasters are now running at a "substantially higher level."

Toy shops fetch £8.4m

Deals are worth different things to each side. For Fine Art Developments, Europe's biggest greetings card group, the sale of its Early Learning chain of toy shops to John Mendes for \$8.4 million cash is a good return on its original investment.

For Mendes it is a diversification. For the stock market it means that Fine Art has lost a source of 45 per cent as a stock while Mendes move is seen as a good buy. The upshot is that Fine Art's shares dropped from 90p to 88p while Mendes' rose from 283p to 295p.

Aspinall improves

Last year's switch of London Knightsbridge to the heart of Mayfair has paid off handsomely for Aspinall Holdings, the high stakes gambling business controlled by millionaire bookmaker John Aspinall and his partner Sir James Goldsmith. The half-year "drop" at the new Aspinall Curzon showed a 180 per cent increase over the 236 million achieved by the old Aspinall's club in Knightsbridge, helping the group push up pre-tax profits from \$3.7 million to \$8.9 million during the six months to the end of March.

Mr. Francis Kerry, chairman of the UK, is delighted that his group can get on with the business it knows best without the need to fund retail expansion—the deal has slashed borrowings and is probably

THE MARKETS

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Swaps sweep into fashion

Charles Grant looks at the workings of a new financing technique which has ballooned into a \$100bn market

THE ARRIVAL of the swap, a new financing technique, has revolutionary implications for any company or country which needs to borrow more than a few million dollars or pounds.

Swaps allow a borrower to chop and change his debts — from yen to dollar, from fixed rate to floating rate, or from short-term to long-term. Swapping has proved so useful and profitable, that the market has ballooned from nothing three years ago to about \$100 billion in 1984 — larger than the \$80 billion Eurobond market.

The swap is, in the words of a director of merchant

The swap is "the one fundamental and far reaching innovation that we've seen in the financial markets in the last 20 years"

bank S. G. Warburg, "the one fundamental and far-reaching innovation that we've seen in the financial markets in the last 20 years."

The boom in debt swapping follows a similar trend on the asset side of international finance, where many loans have been replaced by tradable assets such as floating rate notes or note insurance facilities. Now that liabilities, too, have become more liquid, a corporate treasurer can use the swaps market to actively manage his portfolio of debts. A good debt manager, like a good money manager, can profit from reading the market, and buying and selling at the right moment.

If a borrower believes interest rates will fall, he can swap out of fixed debt into floating, so that he will pay less interest if they do fall. If a company expects sterling to fall against the dollar, it can swap from dollars into sterling, so that the value of its debt, relative to other currencies, will decline with sterling.

Not all companies are brave enough to use swaps to anticipate currency and interest rate movements. But swaps offer another benefit, which has attracted virtually all the multinational banks with a few exceptions like Exxon — to the market.

When combined with a conventional borrowing such as a bond issue, swaps allow significantly cheaper money to be raised than bond issue alone could provide.

The magic of swaps is that everyone gains. This is possible because swaps are a sort of arbitrage, whereby different types of borrower can exploit the relative advantages that they each enjoy in certain markets but which are not directly available to others.

Swaps of interest rate type, for example, are often based on the fact that companies can obtain floating rate money from their regular banks at cheaper rates than governments could borrow similar funds. Banks and governments, on the other hand, usually borrow medium-term floating-rate funds, and can issue fixed-rate bonds much more cheaply than companies.

So in a typical interest rate swap, a government such as Denmark will issue a 12 per cent, five-year, fixed-rate bond but with the intention of swapping it so it becomes floating-rate money cheaper than the 1/5 per cent over Libor (a benchmark for floating rate money) that it would have to pay if it issued floating rate notes in its own name.

Denmark's counterparty, would typically be a company which wanted fixed-rate debt, but not being known internationally, it would have to pay a high rate, say 13 per cent, to obtain it. The company does have to have access to an equivalent amount of cheap floating rate bank debt at Libor.

The two parties swap interest payment over the life of the bond issue. Denmark pays the company Libor, effectively taking on floating rate debt. The company uses the Libor income to service its bank debt. It pays Denmark the fixed interest payments with which the kingdom services its bond issue — but at 12½ per cent, not 13 per cent, in recognition of Denmark's better credit rating. Denmark picks up this ½ per cent gain, so has an effective interest charge of ½ per cent below Libor. Thanks to the swap, both sides have achieved much cheaper money than they could have on their own.

Currency swaps work on the same principles as interest rate swaps: the relative strengths of the two parties

allow both to gain. To take a typical example, the World Bank likes to borrow fixed-rate Swiss francs, for the low interest rates. But it has borrowed so often in that market, that it would have to pay a premium to borrow again. So the World Bank finds a counterparty which can raise the Swiss francs for it, but would like to receive dollar funds — say IBM.

IBM then issues Swiss franc bonds at 6 per cent, which, because Swiss investors have a penchant for American blue chip companies, is the finest rate obtainable. The World Bank issues an equivalent amount of dollar bonds, with the same maturity, at 12 per cent. That is the same rate at which IBM could itself borrow in the dollar market.

The two parties then swap not only the interest payments, but also the principal. For the life of the swap, the

World Bank has effectively taken on Swiss franc debt, and IBM dollar debt. When the swap matures, the two re-exchange the principal at a pre-set exchange rate, so that each can pay off its initial bond issue.

The gain resulting from IBM being able to borrow Swiss francs at 6 per cent cheaper than the World Bank is split: IBM receives 8½ per cent from the World Bank, more than it has to pay out on the Swiss franc bonds; while the World Bank has Swiss franc debt ½ per cent cheaper than it could obtain in its own name.

When the swaps market first appeared, three years ago, its appeal for borrowers was the simple one that it offered cheaper ways of raising new money. But then companies discovered that it allowed them to profit from taking views on interest rate and currency movements: they could swap out of existing debt, into currencies and types of interest rate which they expected to become cheaper. Then treasurers

started swapping out of swaps, as well as out of existing debt.

The banks provide a secondary market: at any time during the life of a swap, a borrower can phone a bank and ask it to quote a price for buying the swap. Banks make markets in swaps, that is, they quote a bid and offer price, like they do in securities.

Swaps are sold at a profit or a loss. They are contracts, which have value, like securities. Their value goes up and down, as interest rates and currencies move. If, when rates are 12 per cent, you swap to pay fixed rate money and receive floating, and then rates move up to 13 per cent, that contract is profitable for you, and unprofitable for your counterparty. You can sell the swap into the secondary market for a cash payment.

The canny treasurer can make a lot of money for his company by swapping. The treasurer of the state-owned Gaz de France, Jean Reboul, is probably Europe's most active swapper. He's made 75 swaps in the last two years, worth over \$3 billion. Reboul has sold 21 of those swaps, for cash profits totalling \$40 million. Much of the profit has come from swapping out of dollars into European currencies during 1983 and 1984. When the dollar rose, increasing the market value of these swaps, Reboul cashed them in.

This is an unenviable business for treasurers with faint hearts. If Reboul had got the dollar wrong, he could have lost \$40 million. Some conservative corporations, like IBM and ICI, have raised new money by swaps, but will not trade them in the secondary market.

Increasingly, large companies are coming to see that to maintain a particular structure of debt involves making assumptions that currencies and interest rates will not move in an unfavourable direction and increase the cost of the debt.

More companies will come to share the view of BP's treasurer, John Brown: "We manage our liabilities actively. Our swaps represent an underlying commercial or strategic need, but we do watch them, and will trade them if we can get cheaper money by doing so."

Charles Grant is on the staff of *EuroMoney*.

TEACHERS

Thatcher hard line on dispute

By our Political Staff

The Prime Minister maintained a hard line on the teachers' dispute in the Commons yesterday despite rising pressure from her own back benches for negotiation to be resumed in a spirit of goodwill.

Discussions between the local authority employers and the teachers' unions within the Burnham Committee are due to be resumed on Thursday, but Mrs Thatcher made it clear in the House of Commons yesterday that there would be no additional money available in this financial year.

She maintained the view that if the teachers came to see Sir Keith Joseph, the Education Secretary, with a package which involved pay and conditions the government would be willing to talk. But they were not willing to talk on pay alone.

Twenty-three Conservative backbenchers yesterday signed an all-party, early-day motion which recognised the low pay of teachers and urged the Government to negotiate in a spirit of goodwill for a long-term solution to the problems associated with the teachers' pay, conditions, and the structure of the profession.

The National Union of Teachers' campaign of selective industrial action against schools in the last week brought complaints in the Commons yesterday.

Mr Mark Carlisle (C. Warrington S.), a former Education Secretary, said the NUT had called on teachers from four schools in his constituency as of yesterday because of his previous Cabinet office.

It was not possible to have any sort of respect for union leaders who justified their action on such spurious grounds, he said. "Sadly, the NUT is now, as a body, becoming the gravest danger to the professional status of teachers," said Mr Carlisle.

During Commons education questions Sir Keith Joseph refused to comment on whether he would employ his ministerial power of veto over any settlement above 4 per cent. He reiterated that he did not intend to make any more public money available.

That hard line specifically included no relaxation of the local authority expenditure targets if a settlement led to their overspending.

Mr Kenneth Hind (C. Lancashire West) showed great sympathy for the teachers' case, saying that they were taking industrial action as a sheer act of frustration. "It is hurting them as much as it is hurting the children they are teaching in the classroom."

He urged Sir Keith to do all he could to resolve the pay dispute and suggested that the Burnham Committee should be scrapped and that two separate committees dealing separately with conditions and pay should be amalgamated.

Sir Keith conceded that many teachers were striking with a heavy heart, but added that some were using methods of disruption which were virtually costless to them but very costly to the children.

Bus operators will have to help pensioners

TRANSPORT BILL

By our Political Staff

The Government last night tabled new amendments to the Transport Bill which will force private bus operators to take part in travel concessions schemes for pensioners.

During the first day of the report stage in the Commons of the Transport Bill, which deregulates bus services, the Government also successfully moved an amendment which makes bus operators subject to the restrictive trade practices laws for the first time.

Mr David Mitchell, the Transport Minister, moving the amendment on restrictive trade practices, said that in future when two or more operators enter into agreements by which they accept restrictions concerning the fares they will charge, the area they will serve and the frequency of services, they will be required to register such agreements with the Office of Fair Trading.

He said that agreements which involved significant restrictions would be referred by the Director-General of Fair Trading to the Restrictive Practices Court.

Competition is at the heart of our policy for buses, and the purpose of restrictive trade practices legislation is to foster

competition and to prevent undesirable restrictive practices," said Mr Mitchell.

Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, the Shadow Transport Secretary, opposed the new clause, saying that the present co-ordination of services which took place was useful to travellers.

She said that many operators done-tailed their services in some areas to ensure that there was enough work to go round and to ensure that the services were provided.

But the new clause was added to the bill after a vote of 271 to 153 — (Government majority 118).

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Transport Secretary, introducing a new clause obliging bus operators to take part in concessionary fares schemes, said the Government appreciated that purely voluntary participation of bus operators might in some cases leave gaps in the coverage of schemes.

Local authorities are to be given the power to serve participation notices on bus companies which refuse to take part. However, the Transport Secretary said, it would be wrong to compel operators into arrangements which were otherwise inappropriate or unfair.

Bus operators will be given the right to appeal on grounds to the Transport Secretary.

Mr Mitchell: "Must have no restrictive practices"

The new clause in the Bill will make it a criminal offence for an operator to systematically fail to provide a concessionary fare scheme, if he is under an obligation to do so.

Mrs Dunwoody said that the participation notice system was "full of loop-holes and cap-outs" for recalcitrant bus companies.

She said that some local authorities would have to go through the most complicated procedures if they wanted to operate a concessionary fare scheme.

Whereas the Government has underwritten concessionary fare schemes for pensioners in London, in the London Regional Transport Bill, Mr Ridley has offered no such undertaking for bus services outside London.

Favourable report on Scots drink law

By John Caryl

GOVERNMENT ambitions to relax the licensing law were encouraged yesterday by a favourable report on changes in the Scotch Whisky Act, legislation which was introduced in Scotland in 1976.

Ministers are already planning a bill in the autumn to allow shops to trade on Sunday. Their determination to proceed with this measure was increased after a majority of 120 on this issue in the House of Commons on Monday night.

The plan is that, once the shops legislation has been enacted, the Government could move to liberalise the drink laws. Both measures are seen as part of a drive to deregulation spearheaded by Lord Young, who believes that increased competition will create extra employment, particularly in the tourist areas.

The report on the Scottish drinks law changes contained the preliminary findings of a survey by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, the end of 1978 the licensing law in Scotland was changed to allow evening opening hours to be extended to 11 pm and to permit pubs to open on Sunday.

Mr George Younger, the Scottish Secretary, said yesterday that the survey confirmed that the extension of the licensing hours "tends to be seen by the great majority as having led to more sensible drinking rather than as offering a temptation for people to drink more." Almost three-quarters of those surveyed agreed that the present law was an improvement on the old one.

"Since the law was changed there has been a wide improvement in the image of public houses

Mr Younger: "Sensible"

throughout Scotland. The survey suggests that this is probably the reason more women now drink in pubs and are more inclined to accompany their partners on a visit," he said.

"Although there has been an increase in alcohol consumption, mainly accounted for by women, in 1984 women still only consumed 23 per cent of the total. I am very pleased that the results show that the extension to licensing hours allowed under the 1976 Act has led to more sensible drinking rather than offering a temptation to drink more."

The survey showed that, for men, the average consumption rose very slightly from 14.3 units per week in 1978 to 14.5 in 1984, which is equivalent to half a pint of beer, lager or cider, a single measure of spirit, a glass of table wine or a small glass of fortified wine. Among women there was a significant increase in weekly alcohol consumption from 2.8 units in 1978 to 3.5 in 1984.

The increase happened in all age groups of women. It was most apparent not among the youngest women, as the OPCS expected, but among those aged 26 to 45.

TELEVISION

PM takes a shine to telly

By our Political Staff

The Prime Minister yesterday gave the first public indication of her new-found enthusiasm for televising the proceedings of the House of Commons.

She told MPs that there may be a debate on the issue in the autumn and later let it be known that she has definitely abandoned her former opposition to allowing the cameras into the Commons chamber.

MPs approved by 164 votes to 159 a backbench motion in November, 1983, to allow a television experiment, but this did not lead to any Government action. Mrs Thatcher and the Leader of the House, Mr John Biffen, were opposed.

The reason given for Mrs Thatcher's change of mind is that radio transmission of Commons proceedings allows the public to hear a lot of unruly noise but not to see the action which might explain it.

Mrs Thatcher is also likely to believe that television would give her an opportunity to shine for a larger audience when she is at the Dispatch Box.

Her public remarks yesterday came in answer to a question from Mr Jonathan Aitken (C. Thanet S.). "I thought I heard a murmur from my friend (Mr Biffen) that there might be a vote perhaps in the autumn," she said.

No decisions have been taken about any editorial limitation on the television organisations and the Government does not intend to show the impression to develop that it is stampeding MPs into hasty action.

No horse-trading with Alliance-Kinnock

By James Naughtie

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour leader, said yesterday, that he would not negotiate with the SDP-Labour Alliance leaders to sustain a minority Labour Government if the need arose after the next general election.

If they did not support Labour's programme, he said, he would prefer a second election to try to settle the issue.

Mr Kinnock said on TV-am: "That is the way to do it — not horse trading between me and a minority party leader who have commanded an inadequate proportion of the vote."

However, Mr Kinnock claimed that Labour majority was certain.

He accused Dr David Owen,

Social Democratic party leader, and Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, of preferring to try to hang on to power rather than support a policy designed to deal with the effects of Tory policies.

The Labour leader also quoted two letters from Dr Owen and Mr Steel to Mr John Home Robertson, Labour MP for East Lothian, which appeared to give different accounts of the Alliance's intentions in a hung parliament.

Dr Owen told him that he believed the Alliance should approach whichever party had been given the greatest number of votes to negotiate, with a view to negotiation.

Mr Steel, however, said that he believed the Alliance could not "automatically align our-

selves with another party on an arithmetical basis. What mattered was policy agreement. Alliance sources last night claimed that there was no difference in the approaches because what mattered was achieving agreement on policy for a coalition or a deal.

However, Mr Kinnock and his colleagues intend to use what they see as a different emphasis by the two leaders as one of the elements in their campaign against the Alliance.

Mr Kinnock laughed off the suggestion that his widely publicised attack on Dr Owen last week had been abusive. "If he is wounded by that he is even smaller than I thought he was," he said. "He is a doctor and he will know the accuracy of my diagnosis."

DEFENCE

Poland supplies the bang

THE Prime Minister confirmed yesterday that the British Army had placed an order for 11,000 medium artillery shells with a Belgian company which obtains its explosives from Poland.

Mrs Thatcher provoked laughter in the Commons during the Prime Minister's question time when she told Mr David Penhaligon (L. Truro) that the contract was justified by the Ministry of Defence's

"policy of greater competition."

Mr Penhaligon had asked the Prime Minister how continuity of supplies of shells would be maintained in the event of hostilities breaking out between East and West.

The Prime Minister said MoD tenders were only sought from recognised and established sources of manufacture, and Britain did not procure any ammunition directly from the Eastern bloc.

FALKLANDS

Shackleton under fire

Mr Tam Dalyell, the Labour MP for Linlithgow, yesterday criticised Lord Shackleton, a former Labour Defence Minister, for his statement in Port

Stanley that it would be impossible for any future British government to "ditch" the islands.

Mr Dalyell said that Lord Shackleton's statement was absolutely contrary to Labour policy and he would be raising the matter with the Parliamentary Labour party. He would be asking the PLP chairman, on what authority Lord Shackleton had made the statement.

"People who take the Labour whip have no business to be making these statements," Mr Dalyell said. Labour policy was to negotiate withdrawal of our troops from the Falklands. Lord Shackleton's speech was calculated to infuriate South Americans and others, Mr Dalyell said.

Lord Shackleton said on Monday that the Falklands could be important to Britain in the long term as a key element in the Antarctic geopolitical region quite apart from the fact that the people are our people."

GLENEAGLES

Extend it, says Steel

THE Liberal Leader, Mr David Steel, called yesterday for a new Gleneagles Agreement among Commonwealth leaders to extend the boycott of South Africa to cover not only sport but also economic, social and cultural links.

He told a conference of leading Commonwealth figures at Marlborough House in London: "In a month when we have been celebrating the 40th anniversary of VE day we would do well to remember that the spiritual heirs of Adolf Hitler are alive and ruling in South Africa."

Gerrard & National PLC

Results for the year ended 5th April 1985

	1985	1984
Profit for the year	£5,154m	£10,117m
Total cost of Dividends	£4,008m	£3,590m
Disclosed Shareholders' Funds	£60,098m	£57,140m
Total Assets	£3,666,915m	£3,193,699m

Group Profit for the year. Group Profit after providing for taxation, minority interests and a transfer to Inner Reserves amounted to £5,154,000 (1984 £10,117,000).

Dividend. It is proposed that a final dividend of 10.2p (1984 9p) be paid on each Ordinary Share of 25p. When added to the Interim Dividend already paid of 3p (1984 3p) this makes a total of 13.2p (1984 12p) an increase of 10%. The proposed dividend on the Ordinary Shares of 25p each will be paid to Shareholders on the register at the close of business on the 3rd June, 1985.

Disclosed Shareholders' Funds. The Group's Disclosed Shareholders' Funds stand at £60.10 million compared with £57.14 million last year.

Total Assets. The Total Assets of the Group (excluding assets subject to repurchase arrangements) amount to £3,667 million compared with £3,194 million in 1984.

Extracts from the statement of the Chairman, R. G. Gibbs

Review of the Year. It would be no exaggeration to say that the last financial year was one of the most volatile in the history of this country, thus giving your company a very unfavourable trading background. In view of this I am pleased to inform you that group profits for the year amounted to £5,154,000 after taxation, minority interests and a transfer to inner reserves. It has been a difficult but most stimulating twelve months in which turnover has been considerably higher than previously, averaging well over £1 billion a day.

Total Resources. Shareholders may be interested to know that we believe Gerrard and National now accounts for more than one third of the total resources of the London Discount Market compared with one eighth at the time of our merger in 1969.

The Future. We have applied to the Bank of England to become market makers in gilt-edged securities.

We intend to continue expanding all our present activities and particularly to increase our already extensive customer base. The closer relationship between money and capital markets, as well as the structural changes in the City, encourage us to explore further the various logical extensions to our traditional business.

We view the future with confidence and enthusiasm and are sure that there is, and will be, a role for the independent, international, fixed-interest specialist such as ourselves. We emphatically believe we are in the right place at the right time.

The Report and Accounts have been published

Gerrard & National PLC

32 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9BE. Tel: 01-623 9981

Members of the London Discount Market Association

Stephen Bierley meets a road-running visitor from the US

Virgin's territory

ATHLETICS

CRAIG VIRGIN turned down the sound of the colour television and set about clearing a space to sit in his cramped and cluttered hotel room. Running shoes littered the carpet and there were enough piles of socks around to open a shop. "You see," he said, "you have the tiger by the tail but so far you're not sure of its stripes."

The tiger is road running — and in the United States its stripes are the green of dollar bills. Such has been the upsurge in this form of racing that barely a week goes by without one state or another staging a 10-kilometre event. And the prize money is big.

In Britain, road racing is still in its spotty adolescence, but sponsors are quickly realising its value, particularly as such short, compact events make ideal television packages. So far, road and track have not clashed, but Virgin, who has represented the US at the last three Olympics has no doubts they will.

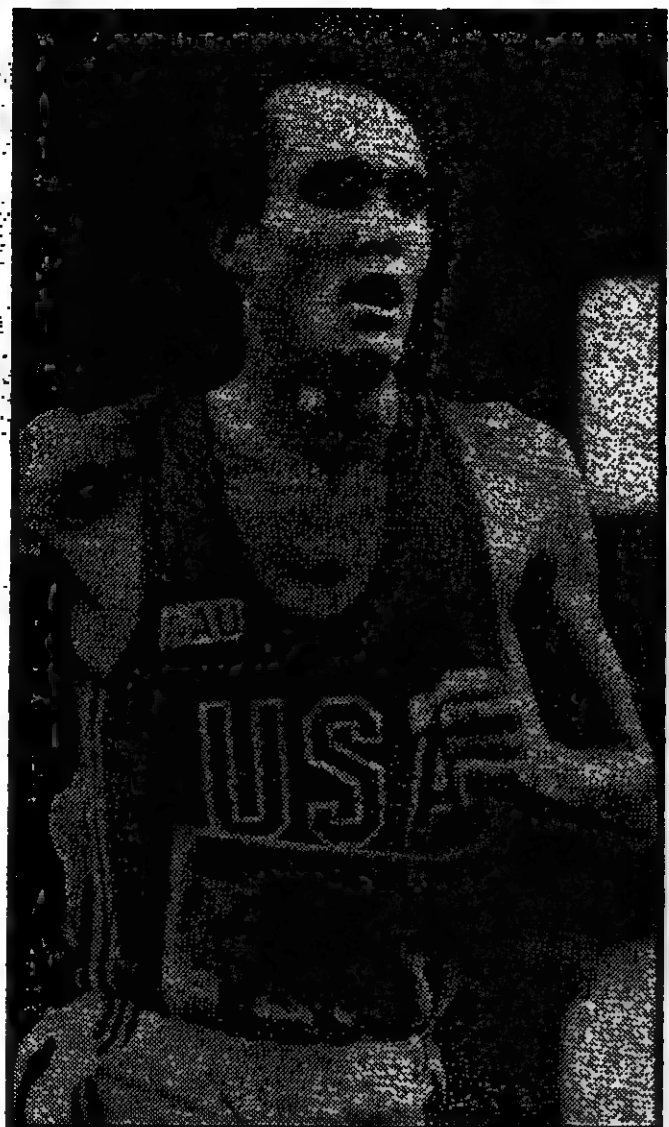
"In America, road running is where the money is. The athletes set out to compete on the road for three years, and then to cut back in Olympic year. But it's difficult to do both road and track well. The training schedule for road racing doesn't lend itself to track competition."

American distance runners flopped in Los Angeles last year. Road running was blamed. "It's going to be really interesting to see how your guys do in three years time. Your 5,000 and 10,000 metre men may take on too big a commitment to road running because of the money. It will catch up on them."

Virgin, who now divides his time between competition and managing his own sports consultancy, Front Runner, leans forward. "Do you understand the point I'm making? Money talks, and its persistent chatter is growing ever louder in the athletics world. Prize money and endorsements trip off the lip as fast as split times and personal bests. And where there is money there is, inevitably, greed."

We have to guard against the proliferation of money being used to safeguard the integrity of our sport. Basically that means good organisation... Virgin pauses. "Of course," he smiles, "organisation costs money, too."

Virgin, the former world cross-country champion, is over in Britain running in the current series of inter-city 10-kilometre races, sponsored by Gaymiers in conjunction with the IAC, and would like to set up a similar body in



ROAD SENSE: Virgin is alert to the dangers of over-racing

(The next race is scheduled for Westminster on June 2). "It was different enough to interest me, and we are hoping it might be possible to set up an annual four-race series between Britain and the US in the near future."

"We might have, say, three races over here and one in the States. Atlanta would be very keen to stage one — the mayor, Andy Young, wants to see it happen."

Such an idea, of course, may smack of the very profit that Virgin warns against, but as yet our road races do not compare with their American counterparts. "I was just amazed by the depth of running over here. I beat most of the so-called stars in Glasgow, but there were still seven in front of me. Back home you have a few top-notch runners in each race, followed by thousands of runners. They're mass events."

Virgin, the former admiral of the IAC, would like to set up a similar body in

the US. "There is only one month — December — when there are no big road races in America. There is no central body controlling the schedule, and athletes are bound to over-race."

There is no equivalent club system in the US to act as a brake. Everything centres on the high school and collegiate set-up, and once you are out of that it is, as Virgin says, "every man and woman for themselves."

British runners have taken advantage of the plethora of American road races, leaving our winter weather behind, taking in the sun, and collecting a few dollars.

The 29-year-old American's modest placings in the Gaymiers races at Glasgow and Cardiff have at least spared us the headline "British road runners raped by Virgin". Whether or not road running is set to plunder the body of our leading distance-track runners must, for the time being, remain unanswered.

David Irvine on a British revival hope

Wiser Durie wants top 20 place again

TENNIS

Jo Durie, officially the British No. 1, is wiser but clearly far from discouraged by the experience of seeing her world ranking slide from fifth to 52nd in less than 18 months.

"It's something I had to go through," Durie says of the fall that has taken her 10 places below her 19-year-old compatriot Annabel Croft. "It's part of the learning process. The important thing is that, technically, I've become a better player. My main aim this year is to get back into the teens."

Yesterday the St Helens company Pilkington Glass, sponsors of the Eastbourne tournament, greeted Durie's Wimbledon, demonstrated their faith in Durie by announcing financial support for her over the next 12 months. A spokesman called her: "A superb ambassador for the game."

Two singles victories from six tournaments this year hardly indicate a renaissance but both the player and her coach, Alan Jones, believe a breakthrough may be imminent. "All it might take," says Jones, "is a win over one of the top players or the sort of draw which could start her on a winning streak."

Last week Chris Lloyd, who will partner Durie in the doubles at Wimbledon, told Jones: "She's British. Be patient. She's a very good player." He now recognises the wisdom of that advice.

We also admit that at the end of 1983 he made the mis-

take of believing she was ready to become No. 1. "I couldn't settle for her being No. 5. I wanted more — and quickly. And being a good kid, she listened to me and responded. Looking back, I realise I should have given her the chance to settle."

Durie herself believes success — semi-finals in the French and US Open — came too quickly. "I tried to do too many things and couldn't cope. I started losing matches and then I lost my confidence. I didn't know how to cope with the pressure, the media and winning or losing."

"I was trying so hard because I thought 'this is it. I can really get there and be the best. But I wasn't equipped for it. In fact, I'd probably played beyond the equipment I had."

The low point came when she lost to Larissa Savchenko of the Soviet Union in Florida in February. "I was very depressed. I just didn't do justice to myself at all. By then I was losing bread-and-butter matches to people I knew I should be beating."

Now, says Durie, she has begun to believe in herself again and is looking forward to the grass court season of the tour. She intends to work hard. Prior to Wimbledon she will play in Paris, Edgbaston and Eastbourne and, afterwards, three tournaments on cement in preparation for the US Open. Then come the big team events, the Federation Cup and the Wightman Cup before the Australian championships.

No doubt some of the more astute members of the Federation must be wondering why Dr Nebiolo has embarked on what looks like a finger-burning exercise.

North Korea (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) and South Korea (Korea) are politically separate and affiliated separately both to the IAAF and the International Olympic Committee.

While Dr Nebiolo may be enthusiastic about the current "timid" contacts turning into a concrete agreement which envisages the heartening sight of thousands of North Koreans running across the frontier into the South, the reality is dangerous.

If the political climate between the two countries sours in the months before the race, the barriers may slam down and the world's marathon men may turn up in the east with no marathon to run. London should stand by.

John Rodda

Nebiolo running into trouble

ROPER that the London Marathon in 1987 would incorporate the World Cup event have suffered a setback. Dr Prime Nebiolo, president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, announced in Rome yesterday that he was trying to provide the athletic world with another novelty, a championship race which starts in one country and finishes in another.

Nebiolo announced that the IAAF intends to stage the 1987 World Cup so that it starts in North Korea and finishes in Seoul, capital of the southern half of this divided country.

"It is our great dream, our great ambition," he said. "We had some preliminary, timid contacts with both countries. We plan to go ahead with the project."

The organisers of the London Marathon, who were enthusiastic about their bid before this year's record-breaking race, would take a straight defeat by Seoul or any other bidding city with the northern British attitude to such disappointments, but they must be concerned about the inequality of the bidding system.

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GOODWOOD

2 30 Puccini
3 00 Rainbow Quest
3 35 Lanfranco

4 05 Bare Essence
4 40 Asian Cup
5 10 Summerhill Spruce

JOCKEY AND HORSE: ALL SIX RACES.
TIME: 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SPORTS GUARDIAN

How history was made at Headingley

Mike Brearley, in the first of five extracts from his definitive new book, *The Art Of Captaincy*, recalls England's most remarkable Test victory, over Australia in 1981

THE CAPTAIN must be alive to different possibilities of attack and defence, of experiment and conventionality. There is, or should be, a constant interaction between the captain and other players. It is his responsibility to sort out good from bad advice, and to know when to, and when not to, bow out.

The captain may also have to pay attention to the role that a certain player has in a team. Roles may be restrictive or enabling. For instance, Bob Willis had, in 1981, been the spearhead of England's attack for a decade. But during the previous two years there were periods when his ability to bowl fast appeared to be waning. At the same time, Graham Dilley had been emerging as a genuinely fast bowler, but he was still raw and had, in Willis's words, to be "mothered and used" in short spells.

Moreover, in 1980 and 1981 Ian Botham could be less dependent on to bowl reliably and aggressively for long periods. All these factors meant that, in the early part of the 1981 season, Bob was called upon to bowl more over in a day than before. It was impossible for him to keep going flat out throughout. He had, therefore, begun to aim more for accuracy than for speed. His role in the attack had gradually, and without explicit recognition, changed from that of the front-line strike bowler to being — partially at least — a stock bowler.

In the first innings of the Headingley Test, Bob had bowled pretty well, but without taking a wicket. He had not reached maximum pace, partly because the reason was mentioned, partly because he was anxious about even more no-balls if he aimed for that final edge of speed. On the evening before the last day, when Botham was in the bar, Willis himself made the crucial suggestion that in the first innings we had been too con-



BOB WILLIS, the author and Ian Botham, who forged the astonishing victory, celebrated after following-on.

media. I had added, half-joking, at that other end, hoping, probably vainly, that he might be able to swing the ball out. My reaction, playing for time, was, "You mean you've had enough of coming uphill into the wind?" This acknowledged Bob's problem: the wind had been blowing slightly without committing myself. The response probably also expressed irritation that he should suddenly prefer the other end and thereby make my plans less clear-cut. Willis replied, grumpily, "Okay, I'll call on here then."

During the next over, Old's second, I put Bob's question to Bob Taylor and Botham. They favoured giving Willis the choice of ends. Ian said, "He's looking our most dangerous bowler." I agreed. We must give Willis his head. I indicated as much by signalling to him down at fine-leg.

Someone had to bowl the next over from the Grandstand end. I was not keen to try Dilley again, as I feared that he might be expensive. Botham was a possibility, but he had not looked generous. Old was the more likely bet to bowl with Willis, but he could not bowl two consecutive overs. I decided to put Peter Willey on. Not only for want of anyone better: he had turned his off-breakers even on the first day, so he was bound to find some assistance from the pitch on the first day.

I felt, too, that neither Dyson nor Chappell would go on to the attack against him. Anxious about taking undue risks, they might give a catch to a close fielder, and even if not, two or three overs should not prove costly. This was almost certainly the last chance to see Willey's spin locally capable of making a decisive contribution. Willey bowled three overs. They did not look particularly dangerous, though the ball did turn. At least they cost only four runs. After them I reverted,

with conviction, to Old.

Meanwhile, Bob was steaming in downhill. We reminded him not to worry about no-balls and encouraged him to keep harrying the batsmen as he was doing. At last he — and our luck — changed. First Willis bowled a perfect bouncer at Chappell who, hurriedly protecting his face, could only job the ball up for Taylor to catch. Next over, Old twice hit Dyson painful blows on the hand as he pushed tentatively forward. There was nothing tentative about the bowling or the fielding now. Old, too, was bowling with more aggression than earlier in the match, and his contribution as the accurate, mean foil to Willis proved invaluable. Until Bright took 10 off his last over with a couple of slogs to leg he was hit for only 11 runs in the eight overs he bowled.

Willis summoned up all his energy for his last over before lunch. In four balls he took two wickets — those of Kim Hughes and Graham Yallop. Once Hughes had gone, with the score 58 for three, we knew we had a real chance. We roused Bob still further: he must surely fancy getting Yallop out this time. Yallop lasted just three balls, beautifully caught by Gatting at short-leg off a nasty, kicking delivery.

The score was 58 for four. We inched — in the dressing-room, at such a crucial stage — knowing that the odds must have come down from 500-1 to about 6-4.

We spent some time trying to predict how the remaining batsmen would play. Rod Marsh might well "have a go." In the first innings of the first Test, at Nottingham, on a similar pitch, he had slogged a quick 19 before being caught off a slider at long-leg. Geoff Lawson and Dennis Lillee too might have a swing (if we got down to them) especially if we pitched the ball up. Dyson, Allan Border, and Ray Bright would probably "grat" — that is, fight it out by orthodox batting. One thing was clear: we must keep running at them, and attacking.

It was also clear that, unless there was an unpredictable change, I should rely on Willis to bowl until the death from the top — Kirkstall Lane — and. There was also no difficulty in deciding to continue with Old, especially as Border was the next batsman; Old has always fancied last orders.

In the event he soon bowled Border, for a duck, and Willis dismissed Dyson and Marsh in quick succession, the latter falling to another fine catch, this time by Dilley, a few feet in from the boundary at fine-leg 74 for seven. Between overs Bob came up to tell me umpire David Evans had told him not to bowl bouncers at Lawson. I was surprised. Lawson is a more than competent batsman — except against the bouncer. "Forget it," I retorted to Bob. "But don't bother with an out-and-out bouncer at first; just short of length, rib-height."

Next over Willis hit his very first ball at Lawson. Bob had him caught behind: 75 for eight.

Willis had taken six wickets in six overs, after bowling 37 overs in the match without a single wicket. In 58 minutes seven wickets had fallen for 19 runs, on a pitch playing little worse than in the first innings, when the same batsmen had amassed 401 for nine.

This extraordinary match still had an unnerving twist or two in it. In the second innings, the captaincy problems calling for quick decisions. Australia may have been 75 for eight but they still needed only 55 to win. In four overs Lillee and Bright added 35. Willis had a block against bowling at his best to Lillee. Lillee is no mug with the bat.

As soon as Willis dropped short Lillee stepped back and poked the ball high over me at first slip for four. I decided that we had to guard against that shot, so I took Gooch from third slip and put him at deep fly slip, behind second slip. Again Lillee made room to cut, this time heading Dilley at wide third-man: another four. Immediately Willis was forced to switch either his length or his line, or both. So Lillee deftly moved the other way, towards off-stump, and clipped the ball away to backward square-leg for three more runs. When he cut another four, and Bright connected with two solid, though risky, blows to leg Old we were suddenly back on the defensive, on the brink of defeat.

This was the point at which Gatting helped us to dismiss Lillee. At this stage we could afford only two close catchers, both at slip. We had been forced to have two third-men, as well as a backward point and an extra cover. And short-leg had gone back to backward square-leg, saving one. Now Lillee tried to play more conventionally again a reasonable approach, as we had so few close fielders. He may have changed his mind when he saw the ball well pitched up, and decided too late to drive it, Terry Alderman, the last man

of over, I asked Botham which he preferred, third slip or gully. He wanted the extra slip; he was right. Agonisingly, two very sharp chances went to Old in exactly that position, and he missed both. Perhaps it was as well that it was a Yorkshireman standing at third slip at that moment.

But a few moments later it was all over. Appropriately, Willis finished the match in a perfect, most emphatic way, clean bowling Bright middle stump with a yorker. Australia were all out for "Nelson" — 111; England had won by 19 runs with Willis taking eight for 43. It was only the second time in Test history, and the first this century, that a side had won after following on.

This extract is from *The Art of Captaincy*, by Mike Brearley, to be published on June 3, by Hodder and Stoughton at £12.95.

TOMORROW: The hassle of captaincy.

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TOMORROW: The hassle of captaincy.

W. J. Weatherby on the world heavyweight championship

Holmes labours to victory

BOXING

With his left eye almost closed, Larry Holmes looked more like the loser than the winner after successfully defending his IBF world heavyweight title by outpointing Carl "The Truth" Williams in Reno, Nevada, early yesterday.

If young Williams, at 25 ten years younger than Holmes, had not overspent his energy too early and become tired in the later rounds, he would be the new champion. His short career of 16 wins in 16 fights accurately reflected the capability of this big strong natural heavyweight with basic skills and much promise, but no experience of fighting 15 rounds.

Used to pacing himself over 10, he found the extra five rounds too much for his endurance and allowed the ageing overweight champion to steal the fight. The judges from Seattle, Las Vegas and Virginia gave the points verdict unanimously to Holmes by 148-133, 143-142 and 146-139.

Williams stood in front of Holmes, whom he cockily dressed as "Fog" and successfully out-jabbed him during the early rounds, but when he tried to follow up with a right he frequently overbalanced, and as he tired in the later rounds this several times enabled Holmes to land his formidable combinations. Close to the end of the ninth round

Holmes scored heavily to the body and Williams seemed about to go down when the referee saved him.

From then on Williams was less aggressive, allowing Holmes to take a breather and come back strongly in the last three rounds, but the champion was for the next dozen

rounds, Williams successfully protected it and landed enough of his own jabs to close Holmes's left eye.

This performance elevates Williams into the status of a leading heavyweight, but where it leaves the British champion is unclear. He usually welcomes post-fight press conferences, but this time he was too tired and perhaps too disappointed with his own performance to talk to reporters.

Having earned \$2.5 million against Williams's \$150,000, Holmes would clearly like a few more big paydays before retiring for good and is one victory short of equalling the late Rocky Marciano's record of 49-0. Before last night's fight he was talking about equalling the record with a meaningless contest against a young white club fighter in Ohio.

Holmes now calls himself a "boxing executive" with the right to select his own opponents, but in choosing Williams after Michael Spinks, the world light-heavyweight champion, dropped out, he nearly outestimated his ability to handle a strong young fighter who forced him to fight every round.

If an outstanding champion like Holmes has to resort to such tricks as hitting with an open glove and thumbing his opponent, then it is time to retire. He certainly does not need the money.

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The case of the bored policemen

THE ONLY untraditional feature of England's tour of New Zealand is the police protection which follows the party wherever they go. No date it seems to have been rather overdone at yesterday's practice, half-a-dozen or so policemen got out of their minibus, took off their helmets and jackets, purloined a ball earmarked for the England session, and proceeded to indulge in a game of schoolboys at Sudbury or Vale of Lunc.

There is a certain amount of resentment among the press corps, because we have been kicked out of the England team's hotel to be in the middle of the press. On the other hand, if there is to be trouble from the protestors demonstrating about the All Blacks' forthcoming tour of South Africa, and about England's visit it is just as well to be protected from unwanted intrusions.



NZ RUGBY DIARY David Frost

After a little bit of detective work on our own part, we have discovered there is a policeman looking after the interests of the press. We have even identified him: he wears grey trousers and a grey sweater, and is about the size of Colin

Meads plus six inches. He has not yet made contact with us but, provided he does not try to snoop on our extramural activities, we will buy him a drink at the end of the tour.

WHEN WE were in Whangarei last week I met John Minko, leader of the All Black Racists Tours organisation which is at the front of the South African tour protests. With his jutting jaw and gaunt shoulders, he reminded me forcibly of a youthful Billy Graham, that other great evangelist. I felt he would draw as big a crowd to Speakers Corner as Donald Soper, and he knows how to use the media almost as well as did Peter Main in 1966.

LISTENING to local radio the other morning I was somewhat surprised to hear a man introduced as Christopher Laidlaw talking about the pitfalls facing New Zealand's foreign policy. The voice sounded similar, and enquiries revealed that this was indeed Chris Laidlaw, the former All Black scrum-half who captained Oxford University and subsequently spent many years in the Commonwealth secretariat in London.

Laidlaw nowadays climbs into the New Zealand Prime Minister's think-tank to expound his theories on foreign policy, and particularly African affairs, and is tipped to become prime minister himself within the next 10 years. It is to be hoped that something of his Oxford education will have rubbed off on him. A pious hope — he was always his own man.

Come to think of it, one of the greatest things about New Zealanders is that they are their own men or women. It's great to be in a country where there is no such thing as equivocation — here, they can't even spell it.

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The world of Tunde Foster

BEDFORD STUYVESANT is a neighbourhood of burnt-out, dilapidated buildings and shifty-eyed men clustered on corners, of dark eyes hidden behind doorways, of homes that are windowless and of faces that seem hopeless. Policemen patrol in twos and never on foot and a strange face is never stared at but always watched.

You can feel the despair, the hatred and the hopelessness that envelops everything. Those who are born here, live here and die here and their hopes and dreams are just hopes and dreams. The fairytales of the young have been replaced by the reality of drugs, murder, crime. Chances are at least one will have touched their lives before the age of 25, if they haven't already.

One family, though, is holding its own in New York City's largest black community outside of Harlem. Oddly enough, they are not American but English, and they moved from Manchester to Bedford-Stuyvesant in June of 1982. The Foster family — father, Carl; mother, Sandra; and children, Olla, Tunde, Elaine and Carl, Jr. — ran to America, to New York, to Bedford-Stuyvesant, to find their dreams in Manhattan, where Carl worked as a heavy goods driver while his wife worked as a sewing machinist in their home. They lived in a tiny first-floor apartment with never enough heat or hot water.

Mrs Foster admitted to being nervous and fright-

In a run-down suburb of New York Arlene Schulman meets an expatriate Manchester family with an ambitious fighting son

ened. "I was frightened to move out the door without my husband. It was very depressing — not finding a job right away." Her husband, her oldest son, Tunde, 19, wants to fight his way out through boxing. Appearing slightly taller than his 125lb, he has enjoyed considerable success and his trophies stand two and three deep. He made it to the finals of the New York City Golden Gloves last year, losing a tough decision, and the year before made it to the quarterfinals.

He won a gold medal at the Empire State Games the year before and travelled with a team from the Bedford-Stuyvesant gym to Jamaica, where he won his two bouts. "It's tempting to stay amateur another four years and go on to the Olympics. I'll be 22 or 23." He thinks for a moment. "Maybe one more year in the Gloves. I want to stay in it until I win it."

Tunde had an uncle who

was a heavyweight at the Collyhurst and Moston Boxing Club and brought him there when he was four. He returned when he was 13, winning the boys' club championship, the British Amateur Championship and reaching the finals of the ABA Championships, while compiling a 40-10 record.

His parents encouraged him to continue boxing here. "I know Brooklyn is a ghetto — lots of drugs, people getting killed — so my mother and father said 'Why don't you carry on the boxing?' I want to win a world title and respect. I like the money at the end of it."

He occasionally does odd jobs, but holds no steady employment. "If I turn professional and I have 10 fights and lose eight and lose them bad, I'll know that boxing is not for me as a professional. I'll go back to school, pick up somewhere. Maybe if I don't make it I have to fall back on? Open a boxing club — that's all I have to fall back on."

He runs with the Olympic champion Mark Breland in Brooklyn's Prospect Park and shadowboxes and skips in the basement of his building. The Bedford-Stuyvesant gym is a 15-minute walk from his home, where he trains under George Washington, the

trainer who works with Breland.

"Brian Hughes, my trainer in England, told me to look for a guy named Mark Breland and to check out George Washington. I want to go to the top and win. I want to become the champion and get out of the sport when I'm 26, 27. I want to help my family. Buy them things, buy them things they want. A new pair of shoes..."

Foster quickly noticed the difference between the American and English boxers. "The American guys are tough and keep coming. They're more relaxed and more flexible. They move more here, more dancing. 'Here you have more tournaments — you know you have to move more against those guys. In England, there's less competition. Here you have to go through about 50 guys. In England, you have to go through about 10 guys."

In the small, chilly living room where burglars stole their television set just before Christmas, Mrs Foster sits, three of her four children clustered around her. Her oldest, Olla, is leaving with her date and receives an admonishment from her mother to be home early. "Elaine wants to be a nurse or an air hostess. Carl, Jr. has always said he wants to be an archaeologist. Olla is very quiet." She becomes thoughtful. "I could say, yeah, I miss family and friends, but I'm happy here. 'She sighs as her voice trails off. "I just want my children to have a good life."

FREEDOM FIGHTER: Tunde Foster squares up to the task of getting out of the ghetto

BBC-1

6.00 am Ceefax AM. 6.50 Breakfast Time. 9.20 Pages from Ceefax. 10.30 Play School. 10.50 Garbar. 11.15 Pages from Ceefax. 1.00 pm News. 1.30 Mr Benn. 1.45 Pages from Ceefax. 2.15 Racing from Goodwood. 3.55 Lay on Five. 4.10 The Wombles. 4.15 The Biskits. 4.35 Take Two. 5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Duncan Dares. 5.35 Gloria.

6.00 NEWS: Weather News.

6.35 REGIONAL NEWS MAGAZINES.

7.00 WOGAN.

7.40 HILARY. Marti Cane leads the sitcom repeat as mishap-prone mediaperson. Hilary, now trying to chat an aristocratic interviewee into being indiscreet.

8.10 DALLAS: Trial and Error. It's only a theory, mind, but what if Mark is alive, and came back from his miracle cure so he could secretly bump off Naldo so Jenna would take the rap so Bobby would turn to Pam so Mark's debt to Pam would be repaid? No! At least it beats being bored to death by that interminable trial and the Ewing Oil battle... Ceefax sub-titles.

9.00 NEWS: Weather News.

9.25 Q.E.D.: Gina — The Last Campbell. "I need to prove to myself, and perhaps to the admirers of the Campbell family, that I was made of the same stuff they were." Thus Gina, granddaughter of Sir Malcolm, daughter of Donald, who nearly died like her father in a boat called Bluebird last year, when her inherited obsession with speed and records led her to push herself and her craft just too far. Neil Parker's film records that breath-snatching moment at Nottingham when the new Bluebird went out of control; follows the last Campbell through a year in which she aimed to follow family tradition and break the women's water speed record.

9.55 SPORTSNIGHT. Going to the dogs, again, with live coverage of the 27th Greyhound TV Trophy final. Plus Life With The Lloyds, in which tennis star Chris talks about her career and marriage; preview of next week's European Cup Final.

10.45 PRIME CUT. Michael Ritchie's ugly, gruesome Gothic thriller, made in 1972, stars Lee Marvin as the Chicago slayer, a troubleshooter sent to Kansas City to sort out maverick mobster Gene Hackman, who's running his own sidelines at abattoir and orphanage. Sissy Spacek, in her first screen role, makes the most of it.

12.19 Weather, close.

Wales: 5.35-6.00 Wales Today. 5.35-7.00 Gloria.

Scotland: 9.20-10.30 am. 10.50-1.30 pm General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. 5.35-6.00 News: Weather, close.

Northern Ireland: 5.35 pm The Sport. 5.40-6.00 News: Weather, close.

Anglia

6.15 As London.
6.30 Vintage Quiz.
1.00 News.
1.20 Anglia News.
1.30 As London.
6.35 As London.
12.00 That's Hollywood.
12.30 Christians in Sport; close.

Central

6.15 As London.
12.30 Something to Treasure.
1.00 News.
1.30 Simon & Simon.
2.25 As London.
6.10 Crossroads.

BBC-2

6.30-7.20 am Open University. 9.00 Pages from Ceefax. 9.30 Daytime on Two: Science Workshop. 10.00 You and Me. 10.15 Maths at Work. 10.40 Mindstretchers: Problems. 10.45 Pages from Ceefax. 11.00 Words and Pictures. 11.17 A-Level Statistics. 11.30 A-Level English. 12.5 pm Realidades de Espana. 12.30 Pages from Ceefax. 1.30 One World; 2.00 Watch. 2.15 Subtitle Slot: Sex Education; 2.40 Zig Zag. Ceefax sub-titles. 3.00 Pages from Ceefax. 3.50 Racing from Goodwood. 4.20 Pages from Ceefax.

5.30 NEWS with sub-titles; weather.

5.35 ARTHUR NEGUS ENJOYS: Deane Park, Northamptonshire.

6.00 THE DANGEROUS DAYS OF KIOWA JONES. Robert Horton, onetime Wagon Train regular leads this dull 1968 TV movie about a wandering cowboy enlisted by a dying lawman to take charge of the two prisoners who he was escorting into custody. With Diane Baker, Sal Mineo, Gary Merrill.

7.40 EBONY. Juliet Alexander and Vince Herbert with another edition, last of the series of the magazine for the black community.

8.10 THE CHELSEA FLOWER SHOW. Peter Seabrook and Alan Titchmarsh are our green-fingered guides to the spectacular horticultural display in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

9.00 BLEAK HOUSE. 7. Penultimate episode of the BBC's best-ever Dickens dramatisation, with a second party now learning Lady Dedlock's secret, and an arrest pending in the matter of Tulkinghorn's murder. Diana Rigg, Denholm Elliott lead, with Dave King, Ian Hogg, Suzanne Burden. Ceefax sub-titles.

9.55 BOOKMARK. Forty years after Keith Bookmark's death in the Normandy landings, Ian Hamilton builds up a picture, from Douglas's writings, paintings and diaries and the recollections of his friends, of the young tank officer regarded as WW2's finest poet. Plus an interview by Shiva Naipaul with Vargas Llosa, the eminent Peruvian novelist whose historical epic The War of the End of the World has just been awarded the Hemingway Prize.

10.45 NEWSPIC. Including a report of the Lords debate at the committee stage of the local government bill. 11.30 Weather. 11.35 Open University.

12.30 Close.

Scotland: 5.35-6.00 pm Racing from Goodwood. N. Ireland: 5.35-6.00 pm Jobstact.

ITV London

6.15 am Good Morning Britain. 9.25 Headlines: Schools. 9.30 Gather Round. 9.47 Finding Out. 10.40 Living and Growing. 10.45 Mindstretchers: Problems. 10.45 Pages from Ceefax. 11.00 Stop. Look. Listen. 11.22 Picture Box. 11.40 History Around You. 11.55 Rub a Dub Dub. 12.00 Tales from Fat Tulip's Garden. 12.10 pm Our Backyard. 12.30 Raw Energy. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 A Country Practice. 2.25 On the Market. 2.55 Take the High Road. 3.20 News Headlines. 3.25 Sons and Daughters.

3.55 FOOTBALL: World Cup Special. Live coverage from Helsinki of the 21st English Football game which should see the lads taking another step on the road to Mexico. Brian Moore is the commentator.

5.55 NEWS: weather.

6.10 THAMES NEWS.

6.35 CROSSROADS.

7.00 ARTHUR C. CLARKE'S WORLD OF STRANGE POWERS: Phantoms and Fantastic Photographs. More funny phenomena from the sage's scrapbook, including the most famous fairy story ever. Mrs Frances Griffiths tells how she and her little cousin had a bit of fun in 1921, and fooled Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Oracle sub-titles.

7.30 CORONATION STREET. Oracle sub-titles.

8.00 JUGGERNAUT. Richard Lester's better-than-expected suspense thriller, made in 1974, stars Omar Sharif as the luxury liner captain having a rotten crossing even before he learns about the timebombs aboard; Richard Harris as the beat-the-clock explosives expert, Anthony Hopkins as the land-based cop hunting the homicidal bomber. Plus D. Hemmings, R. Kinnear, M. Horden.

10.00 NEWS AT TEN; weather.

10.30 MIDWINTER SPORTS SPECIAL. Soccer again, as Jim Rosenthal brings highlights of this afternoon's World Cup qualifier between Finland and England, and action from the second leg of the UEFA Cup Final between Real Madrid and Videoton of Hungary. Plus exclusive coverage of Larry Holmes' World Heavyweight title fight against Carl "The Truth" Williams, from Reno.

12.00 GANGSTER GREATS. A round-up of classic May movies and sports that were spawned up to and including the new Johnny Dangerous.

12.15 NIGHT THOUGHTS with Rabbi Julian Neuberger. Closedown.

Channel 4

2.15 pm Their Lordships' House. 2.30 Film: Chautauqua Girl. 1983 Drama with Janet-Laine Green. Terence Kelly. 4.30 Isaura the Slave Girl; Fantastic. 5.30 Farmington Four.

6.00 WALES: LANDSCAPE AND LEGEND. Memory of Mountains. Part 1. Superb location photography takes us in this new series to a corner of the landscape that has inspired poets, musicians, and mythmakers from the dawn of history. An English language version of an S4C series, the 12-part features readings by Sian Phillips and Philip Madoc.

6.30 THE HERITAGE GAME. The antiquities quiz, a second visit to Berkeley College, Gloucestershire, under chairman John Julius Norwich.

7.00 CHANNEL FOUR NEWS. 7.50 Comment. By an SDP politician. Weather.

8.00 LOSING TRACK. Speed. Another new series, on the development of transport in Britain and the effects of a developing transport policy on our landscape and way of life. Presented by Kerry Hamilton, it begins with the tremendous social impact of the early days of railways, from the 1820s to the early 1900s.

8.30 DIVERSITY REPORTS: Schools Apart. Bradford headmaster Carwyn Duncan joins the debate about multicultural education, arguing that the West Indian community should be demanding black-only schools.

9.00 ABOUT TIME. 2. Once Upon A Time. The new series on aspects and concepts of time through the ages continues with another challenge to the concept of time as a linear development. It comes from the writer and thinker John Berger, who uses a montage of pictures, poems, paintings and stories to give us his own view of what time is.

10.00 LOU GRANT: Rox. Edward Asner as the soft-hearted curmudgeon of the Trib's City Desk, wondering if he can't turn the old man's offering an exclusive in the latest repeated newspaper drama.

11.00 VOICES: Writers and Politics. Much of the best contemporary fiction is being produced by writers working under, and speaking out against, repressive regimes, but does this social realism lead to a sacrifice of literary values and artistic integrity? South African novelist Nadine Gordimer and American critic Susan Sontag debate the issue.

11.55 THEIR LORDSHIPS' HOUSE. 12.10 Close.

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 8.00 Simon Bates. 12.00 Gary Davies. 2.30 pm Steve Wright. 5.00 Bruno Brookes. 7.30 Politics. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.

Radio 2

6.00-6.30 Barry. 6.30-7.00 Ray Moore. 7.00-7.30 Sue Cook. 7.30-8.00 David Jacobs. 8.00-8.30 Gloria Hunniford. 8.30-9.00 Music. 9.00-9.30 The Way. 4.05-4.30 The World. 4.30-5.00 The World. 5.00-5.30 The World. 5.30-6.00 The World. 6.00-6.30 The World. 6.30-7.00 The World. 7.00-7.30 The World. 7.30-8.00 The World. 8.00-8.30 The World. 8.30-9.00 The World. 9.00-9.30 The World. 9.30-10.00 The World. 10.00-10.30 The World. 10.30-11.00 The World. 11.00-11.30 The World. 11.30-12.00 The World.

Radio 3

6.00-6.30 Weather. 6.30-7.00 Your Midweek Choice. 7.00-7.30 This Week's Composer. 7.30-8.00 About Mother (Pavel Stepan, piano). 8.00-8.30 String Quartet No. 2 (Suk). 8.30-9.00 Stravinsky's Dancing Dolls. 1911. Claudio Abbado. 9.00-9.30 Villa-Lobos: Cirandas. 16 piano pieces on Brazilian folk themes. 9.30-10.00 Robert Schumann: Overture to Faust. Claudio Abbado. 10.00-10.30 Robert Schumann: Overture to Faust. Claudio Abbado. 10.30-11.00 Robert Schumann: Overture to Faust. Claudio Abbado. 11.00-11.30 Robert Schumann: Overture to Faust. Claudio Abbado. 11.30-12.00 Robert Schumann: Overture to Faust. Claudio Abbado.

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ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE

THEATRES

ADELPHI

8.30-11.00 pm. 11.00-11.30 pm. 11.30-12.00 pm. 12.00-12.30 pm. 12.30-1.00 pm. 1.00-1.30 pm. 1.30-2.00 pm. 2.00-2.30 pm. 2.30-3.00 pm. 3.00-3.30 pm. 3.30-4.00 pm. 4.00-4.30 pm. 4.30-5.00 pm. 5.00-5.30 pm. 5.30-6.00 pm. 6.00-6.30 pm. 6.30-7.00 pm. 7.00-7.30 pm. 7.30-8.00 pm. 8.00-8.30 pm. 8.30-9.00 pm. 9.00-9.30 pm. 9.30-10.00 pm. 10.00-10.30 pm. 10.30-11.00 pm. 11.00-11.30 pm. 11.30-12.00 pm. 12.00-12.30 pm. 12.30-1.00 pm. 1.00-1.30 pm. 1.30-2.00 pm. 2.00-2.30 pm. 2.30-3.00 pm. 3.00-3.30 pm. 3.30-4.00 pm. 4.00-4.30 pm. 4.30-5.00 pm. 5.00-5.30 pm. 5.30-6.00 pm. 6.00-6.30 pm. 6.30-7.00 pm. 7.00-7.30 pm. 7.30-8.00 pm. 8.00-8.30 pm. 8.30-9.00 pm. 9.00-9.30 pm. 9.30-10.00 pm. 10.00-10.30 pm. 10.30-11.00 pm. 11.00-11.30 pm. 11.30-12.00 pm. 12.00-12.30 pm. 12.30-1.00 pm. 1.00-1.30 pm. 1.30-2.00 pm. 2.00-2.30 pm. 2.30-3.00 pm. 3.00-3.30 pm. 3.30-4.00 pm. 4.00-4.30 pm. 4.30-5.00 pm. 5.00-5.30 pm. 5.30-6.00 pm. 6.00-6.30 pm. 6.30-7.00 pm. 7.00-7.30 pm. 7.30-8.00 pm. 8.00-8.30 pm. 8.30-9.00 pm. 9.00-9.30 pm. 9.30-10.00 pm. 10.00-10.30 pm. 10.30-11.00 pm. 11.00-11.30 pm. 11.30-12.00 pm. 12.00-12.30 pm. 12.30-1.00 pm. 1.00-1.30 pm. 1.30-2.00 pm. 2.00-2.30 pm. 2.30-3.00 pm. 3.00-3.30 pm. 3.30-4.00 pm. 4.00-4.30 pm. 4.30-5.00 pm. 5.00-5.30 pm. 5.30-6.00 pm. 6.00-6.30 pm. 6.30-7.00 pm. 7.00-7.30 pm. 7.30-8.00 pm. 8.00-8.30 pm. 8.30-9.00 pm. 9.00-9.30 pm. 9.30-10.00 pm. 10.00-10.30 pm. 10.30-11.00 pm. 11.00-11.30 pm. 11.30-12.00 pm. 12.00-12.30 pm. 12.30-1.00 pm. 1.00-1.30 pm. 1.30-2.00 pm. 2.00-2.30 pm. 2.30-3.00 pm. 3.00-3.30 pm. 3.30-4.00 pm. 4.00-4.30 pm. 4.30-5.00 pm. 5.00-5.30 pm. 5.30-6.00 pm. 6.00-6.30 pm. 6.30-7.00 pm. 7.00-7.30 pm. 7.30-8.00 pm. 8.00-8.30 pm. 8.30-9.00 pm. 9.00-9.30 pm. 9.30-10.00 pm. 10.00-10.30 pm. 10.30-11.00 pm. 11.00-11.30 pm. 11.30-12.00 pm. 12.00-12.30 pm. 12.30-1.00 pm. 1.00-1.30 pm. 1.30-2.00 pm. 2.00-2.30 pm. 2.30-3.00 pm. 3.00-3.30 pm. 3.30-4.00 pm. 4.00-4.30 pm. 4.30-5.00 pm. 5.00-5.30 pm. 5.30-6.00 pm. 6.00-6.30 pm. 6.30-7.00 pm. 7.00-7.30 pm. 7.30-8.00 pm. 8.00-8.30 pm. 8.30-9.00 pm. 9.00-9.30 pm. 9.30-10.00 pm. 10.00-10.30 pm. 10.30-11.00 pm. 11.00-11.30 pm. 11.30-12.00 pm. 12.00-12.30 pm. 12.30-1.00 pm. 1.00-1.30 pm. 1.30-2.00 pm. 2.00-2.30 pm. 2.30-3.00 pm. 3.00-3.30 pm. 3.30-4.00 pm. 4.00-4.30 pm. 4.30-5.00 pm. 5.00-5.30 pm. 5.30-6.00 pm. 6.00-6.30 pm. 6.30-7.00 pm

